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BREZHNEV LETTER TO CARTER ON MISSILE NEGOTIATIONS CITED

LD271410 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 27 Aug, TASS--The Washington POST says today that the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has complained in a letter to President Carter about the West's delay in responding to his willingness to negotiate reductions in medium-range nuclear missiles in organic connection with U.S. forward-based nuclear means.

Recalling that Leonid Brezhnev made this proposal at a meeting with the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Moscow early in July, the newspaper notes that the new Soviet initiative was one of the principal topics discussed during a meeting in Washington between Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

In a joint statement to the press, they said they had "discussed the preparations for preliminary exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union on theatre nuclear forces which in their view are expected to occur at an early date."

In a response to a question by reporters, Edmund Muskie refused to elaborate on what the term "early date" means in this case.

According to the Washington POST reliable sources say privately that the United States and its NATO partners are in no immediate rush to move ahead with Leonid Brezhnev's offer because of a number of domestic and alliance-wide problems. As a result, the sources add, the Soviet leader is justified in charging that the West is stalling.

The principal problem from an American point of view, the sources say, is Carter's reluctance to enter into major new arms negotiations while in the midst of a re-election campaign. The U.S. preference is to defer action until after the November 4 election.

In addition, Western leaders are understood to believe that engaging the Soviets in discussions at this time might jeopardise hopes of stationing medium-range missiles in Belgium which has delayed until September a decision on whether to accept the missiles.

Strong political forces in Belgium are opposed to deployment of the weapons there and have argued that NATO should seek to negotiate nuclear arms reductions with the Warsaw Pact.

The belief in Western alliance circles is that raising expectations of such negotiations at this point could tip the decision in Belgium against accepting the missiles, the newspaper adds.

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DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

KOBYSH ON DIRECTIVE 59 SAYS BID FOR SUPERIORITY FUTILE

LD271005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Kobysh article: "On the 'New U.S. Nuclear Strategy'"]

[Text] As emerges from U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's speech at the Newport Naval College on 20 August, the "new U.S. nuclear strategy" formulated in J. Carter's directive 59 has been declared official U.S. military doctrine. You can find what you like in this lengthy speech: invocations about the Washington administration's adherence to the cause of peace, assurances that there is nothing new in the "new nuclear strategy," and even an indirect admission that the idea of "limited nuclear war"--the quintessence of the doctrine which has been announced--emerged in connection with the fact that the United States has acquired "new possibilities."

Words, words.... The nub of the matter is that the "new U.S. nuclear strategy" is the furnishing of a military-political basis for Washington's claims to be in command in the world today. The present U.S. leaders, who have come to believe in U.S. "technological superiority" (H. Brown's "new possibilities"), would like to determine arbitrarily and at their own discretion when, where and in what circumstances they might use nuclear weapons to inflict on the Soviet Union, as that same H. Brown has put it more than once, "unacceptably great losses." Here they make no secret of the fact that in the practical implementation of this strategy a special role is assigned to "superaccurate weapons" capable of delivering strikes against the Soviet Union with "surgical" precision putting out of action its military, industrial and other vital installations and also its command--something rather like political terrorism on a nuclear basis is emerging here. In his speech H. Brown depicts, in the full sense of the word, a model of nuclear war--its start, its course and its end (so he says--our plans do not ignore the problem of ending the war").

Although neither Carter nor Brown, nor other representatives of the U.S. administration, speak out openly about this, it ensues directly from the "new nuclear strategy" that Washington is adopting a course of obtaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and that the principles of equality and equal security, on which the SALT-I and SALT-II treaties and all other Soviet-American military-political agreements were based, are being jettisoned. Thus the U.S. Government is ostentatiously flouting international legal commitments which it assumed, including in Vienna, where the SALT-II treaty was signed, thus nullifying the potential for effective cooperation between the world's two leading powers in the future.

Contrary to what was said in Vienna and in complete contradiction with previous Soviet-American accords, the Washington administration has in effect announced as its main method of conducting international affairs the method of exerting pressure on the USSR in all its forms, including the possible use of nuclear weapons. At the same time attempts are being made to create a political and psychological climate favorable to the adoption by the U.S. leadership, when it is considered expedient, of a decision, in the guise of "defense," to deliver a "preemptive" nuclear strike against the Soviet Union.

So it turns out that it is not a question of making nuclear war impossible, but of minimizing the risk to the United States associated with starting such a war and inflicting maximum--and if possible irremediable--damage on the other side by means of a surprise first strike. Need one say how real the danger of nuclear war will become if the United States seriously sets about implementing this strategy?

The "new nuclear strategy" has on the whole aroused a very critical, and in certain circles frankly negative reaction within the United States itself. [paragraph continues]

However much representatives of the Washington administration may give assurances that the aim of this strategy is to "prevent nuclear war," in competent military and political circles it is regarded as an "invitation to the dance" with nuclear weapons in hand, as a step which does not make nuclear war more remote, but brings it nearer. "...At the present time the National Security Council, the White House and the Pentagon are stepping up the emphasis on the strategy of actually waging nuclear war, not simply of deterrence," the well-informed Washington POST puts it quite definitely.

"...A concept which assumes that the nature of a nuclear war could remain limited throughout its duration and that such a war could in some sense be 'won' is not only dubious; to accept this concept would mean in effect increasing the risk of nuclear suicide...," the New York TIMES, another organ which is relatively well abreast of the deeds and plans of the powers that be in the United States, echoes in its own editorial. An extremely clearly expressed unanimous opinion, as you see.

Those who were involved in formulating the "new nuclear strategy"--and it is reported that Z. Brzezinski played the leading role--realized what a dubious, dirty deed they were engaged in, and proceeded on the assumption that the fewer people who knew about it--including within the U.S. Government--the sooner it could be pushed through. In recent months, and particularly in the last few weeks, Z. Brzezinski, H. Brown and their closest associates have done everything to speed up the completion of work on compiling Directive 59. Why the hurry? There were several considerations operating at once here.

First, by announcing the "new nuclear strategy" Z. Brzezinski and company wanted to present all those who might not agree with this adventurist strategy and might voice opposition to it--both in the American Government and among the NATO allies--with a fait accompli. Second, there was the election campaign, which is developing more and more extensively in the United States. Directive 59, announced on the very eve of the Democratic Party Convention, was intended to present J. Carter as a "strong," "firm" candidate talking to the Soviet Union from a "tough" position.

In this way not only were the accusations of "softness" and "lack of initiative" from Republican Party rival R. Reagan to be neutralized, but he himself was to be outdone in anti-Sovietism and the brandishing of weapons, the more so as this time it was a question of nuclear weapons. And there was one more aim: to distract ordinary Americans' attention from urgent socioeconomic problems--a sphere in which J. Carter is completely bankrupt. So that is how things are managed in this "democracy": As the saying goes, they are prepared to start a conflagration to make a cup of tea.

In addition to this, many people in the United States felt indignation at certain quite unseemingly features which have emerged throughout this story. Having declared the possibility of U.S. use of "limited nuclear war" in Directive 59, J. Carter, as is known, also published Directives 53 and 58. They provide for the creation of the conditions and the adoption of practical measures such that in the event of the unleashing of nuclear war the U.S. President, his immediate entourage and the Pentagon generals would escape the consequences of a retaliatory nuclear strike. Reasserting in connection with the appearance of these presidential directives that Americans could form the impression that the main concern of those who prepared them is only to ensure their own safety, the New York TIMES observes, not without reason: "...The question which inevitably arises is: which officials and generals will be considered sufficiently important persons to have their lives saved?"

Having told Americans that the United States could resort to a "limited" nuclear war at any moment, the White House leaders would like to assuage their fears not with admission passes to shelters, but with deliberate misinformation. They are assured that a preemptive "surgically precise" nuclear attack on military and industrial targets in the Soviet Union will secure the United States against a retaliatory strike. There is no need to refute this: Americans themselves, even nonspecialists, know that this simply cannot be taken seriously, that no "surgery' can spare the aggressor the consequences of the inevitable retribution.

In the light of the fact that the White House has recently been engaged in elaborating the "new nuclear strategy," one can understand why the Washington leaders were so stubbornly avoiding talks on limiting the arms race. One can understand why they were doing everything to prevent the inclusion of medium-range weapons in the process of talks and treaty settlements and to hinder the discussion of this problem on the basis of the USSR's well-known proposals of 6 October 1979.

The "new nuclear strategy" is aimed not at curtailing, but on the contrary, at expanding military preparations, including as regards medium-range missiles. Thus behind the announcement of Directive 59 lies the American ruling circles' desire not to permit productive talks with the Soviet Union, a basis for which was provided by the USSR's new initiatives.

There is also a great deal to explain the Washington administration's extremely odd thesis that it will only be able to respond to the new Soviet initiatives on medium-range missiles, in essence, at the end of this year--in other words, only after the November elections. Presidential Directives 53, 58 and 59, whose essence is the preparation and justification of preemptive nuclear strikes against the Soviet Union, have demonstrated both the aims and the nature of American policy. It turns out that the U.S. President can take such steps, which threaten peace and the peoples' security, at any moment, without confining himself to any schedules or limits, while before responding to constructive, peace-loving initiatives he is forced to await the outcome of the elections. Enigmatic logic.

The public in West European countries look with considerable concern on the growing anti-Soviet orientation of Washington's foreign policy course recently and the increasingly loud saberrattling across the ocean. In Europe, whose peoples have experienced bloody wars, grief and disasters, this course is seen as fraught with a direct threat to the peace and security of that continent first and foremost.

When FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt said in the course of his recent visit to Moscow: "We Germans, being in the center of Europe, could lose everything and gain nothing in a new war," he was not only expressing his own thoughts. Europeans value what the detente policy has brought them, and they succeeded in achieving that at the cost of considerable efforts. They value what French President V. Giscard d'Estaing expressed convincingly in a speech during his visit to Moscow last year: "Europe has become more tranquil, European states understand each other better, and the peoples are more confident of a peaceful future than in any period since the end of World War II."

Naturally, the U.S. President's Directive 59, which declares "limited" nuclear war to be an instrument for the United States to achieve its geopolitical goals and which lowers the threshold of acceptability of such a war, could not fail to cause concern among Europeans, and first and foremost among broad circles of the population of West European countries. [paragraph continues]

They have now had a new look at the U.S. leaders' desire to deploy American nuclear-tipped medium-range missiles on their territory and have reconsidered all the consequences which this act, which turns them into Washington's nuclear hostages, could entail.

Recent events confirm that the plans to deploy new American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe form part of Washington's overall course of wrecking the established approximate equality in the correlation of forces with the Soviet Union. Now the West European countries have themselves realized with the utmost clarity that the decision imposed by Washington last December on the medium-range missiles has nothing to do with the problem of ensuring security in Europe and is in no way associated, as was asserted, with differences in the structure of the armed forces of states located in that region.

Directive 59 has shown even the most gullible and naive people that this decision serves the interests of U.S. aggressive circles, which are making the policy of the other NATO members subordinate to those interests. It has shown, in particular, that what lies behind the plans for the deployment of American medium-range missiles in a number of West European states is the Washington strategists' desire to shift the threat of nuclear war from U.S. territory to the territory of those countries, which are regarded as the most likely theater of hostilities.

In the attempt to somehow smooth over the unanimously negative reaction to the "new U.S. nuclear strategy," including in the countries allied to the United States in NATO, and to soothe the alarmed public, Washington leaders have persisted in repeating in their recent statements that this strategy essentially contains little that is new and that its ideas have already been discussed in the past. Bearing in mind that Directive 59 rehashes the themes of the threadbare doctrine of "massive nuclear retaliation," it does indeed only contain one new thing--increased irresponsibility and blind adventurism, the desire to revive the "brinkmanship" policy in conditions where the United States, however sophisticated its nuclear missile weapons, has even fewer real opportunities than in the fifties of imposing its will on the world and implementing a policy of diktat toward the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has never permitted anyone to talk to it from a "position of strength" in the past, nor will it permit this in future. It is evident that attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR are even more unfounded now than formerly. Replying on the fraternal alliance of the entire socialist community, the USSR is capable of responding to any challenge and parrying any threat, defending the Soviet people and their allies from any military provocations or hostile encroachments. In recent days there have been complaints in the United States that the Soviet Union has reacted too "violently" to the appearance of Directive 59. Let us get things straight: Precisely because we have a responsible approach to problems associated with the peoples' security, we have always reacted "violently" and will continue so to react to any threat to that security, especially any nuclear threat.

To the desire to revive the "cold war" in international relations and substitute blackmail and threats for peaceful cooperation and to the course of whipping up the arms race the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states counterpose the policy of peaceful coexistence, detente, restraining the arms race and disarmament. There is no type of weapon which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to hold talks about--not a single type! In its policy and in all its actions in the international arena our country proceeds on the basis of a profound awareness that the interests of maintaining peace and security require restraint and a well-considered, sober approach. [paragraph continues]

We expect the same from others, counting on an understanding of the danger for everyone--without exception-- which is inherent in stepping up the arms race, and above all in building up the potential of means of mass destruction. The Soviet Union has always sought the adoption of effective decisions in this sphere and continues to seek this. Our country, still a consistent supporter of continuing the strategic offensive arms limitation process, also advocates the speediest coming into force of the SALT II treaty.

I would again like to stress particularly that the Soviet proposals, including the latest initiatives on the immediate commencement of talks on medium-range missiles, still stand. They are dictated by the sincere desire to lift from Europe, and from the whole world, the threat of nuclear war. In putting forward this constructive, peace-loving initiative the Soviet Union proceeds on the basis that the question of medium-range missiles will be discussed in close conjunction with the question of American forward-based facilities, while a possible agreement on this question--no room for confusion must remain here either--could only begin to operate after SALT II comes into force.

These are concrete examples of the USSR's constructive position, which opens up a real possibility for peaceful settlement of the most acute, potentially explosive problems. In putting it forward the Soviet Union proceeds on the basis of maintaining detente as the leading trend in world development in the eighties and ensuring that peace and detente triumph irreversibly throughout the world. "The seventies enriched us with faith that detente will have a long life and that the peoples' peaceful future can be placed on a firm basis. The Soviet people direct their plans and deeds to these goals," Brezhnev has said.

Here we stand, and nothing can move us from this stance--not blackmail or provocations, or psychological attacks with the threat to use "nuclear surgery." We have seen it all before, experienced it all before, without being intimidated, remaining true to our policy and our ideals--peace and the peoples' security, detente and cooperation.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS, CRITICIZES BROWN NEWPORT SPEECH

LD261257 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Washington, 21 August,TASS--U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown has delivered a speech at the Naval War College at Newport (Rhode Island) assessed as an official declaration of the new nuclear strategy elaborated by the Carter administration and formulated in Presidential Directive 59.

Brown stated that J. Carter had initially issued a directive on the revision of the policy for selecting targets for nuclear strikes against the Soviet Union back in the summer of 1977. In accordance with this directive the Defense Department, he said, has been working since 1977 on "enhancing the flexibility of our plans with a view to making the fullest possible use of our forces' potential" including "under the extremely uncertain and chaotic conditions of nuclear warfare." Here the secretary stressed that the details of these plans should remain "a closely guarded secret."

The Pentagon chief alleged that Directive 59 is not a radical departure from the U.S. strategic policy pursued over the past decade. He also alleged that the new nuclear strategy is not first strike strategy.

However, the "explanations" given by the secretary attest to just the opposite, to the fact that the President's directive proceeds from the possibility of dealing a "preemptive" ["preventivnyy"] nuclear strike with whose aid the U.S. military hopes to win a nuclear war. Here Brown essentially admitted the unsoundness of the thesis that such a war would be of a "limited" nature. "We know," he said, "that a controlled, limited strike could and, in my opinion, very likely would, develop into a full-scale nuclear war."

In setting forth this misanthropic doctrine providing for the likelihood of a nuclear catatstrophe, the secretary, as was to be expected, tried to justify it. For this he found nothing better than to resort again, for the umpteenth time, to intimidating the ordinary Americans with the nonexistent "Soviet military threat" and expatiated about the "vulnerability" of the U.S. nuclear forces in the event of some mythical "attack."

Brown's further pronouncements showed that all these absurd assertions are pursing one further aim--justifying the strategic arms buildup the Washington administration is undertaking. The secretary enumerated in detail the administration's "achievements" in the sphere of the arms race it has unleashed. He noted that the program for creating the Trident strategic missile system is now being "successfully" implemented. At the same time development of a new aircraft for the delivery of cruise missiles and a new strategic bomber is continuing.

The NATO decision, taken under pressure from Washington, to deploy medium-range U.S. nuclear missile weapons on the territory of a number of West European countries came in for special praise from the secretary.

Against the background of all these militarist programs and calls Brown's allegation that the Washington administration still advocates strategic arms limitation and the SALT II treaty sounded absolutely unconvincing. Everyone knows that it was none other than J. Carter himself who insisted on putting off indefinitely the ratification of this document.

Brown's theses justifying the new nuclear doctrine "are based on very shaky premises," the New York TIMES writes in an editorial commenting on the defense secretary's speech.

The newspaper notes that it follows from his statements that the United States could be the first to use nuclear weapons even in the event of a conflict using conventional weapons. The new nuclear strategy, the New York TIMES stresses, "could provoke military conflicts and also increases the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons, which is alarming."

"Brown and other administration spokesmen have frequently spoken of their desire for arms control and of the need for the United States to have SALT II. However," the newspaper asks, "how can all this be squared with a policy aimed at stepping up the arms race and developing expensive new weapons systems? The most dangercus thing in the new strategy is that the SALT II treaty could be its first target."

EDITORIALS VIEW SIGNIFICANCE OF 1980 CRIMEA MEETINGS

Key Problem: 'Arms Race, Disarmament'

LD271153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] A prominent place among the most important processes of contemporary world development is occupied by the strengthening cohesion and unity of socialist states and their ever increasing collaboration in the implementation of plans for building a new society and in the struggle for lasting peace in the world. One fruitful form of the steady strengthening of friendship, development of cooperation between the fraternal countries and coordination of their foreign policy activity is the traditional Crimea summit meetings. Taking place in a friendly, cordial atmosphere, they are characterized by their participants' mutual understanding and unity of views, a class approach to the vital problems of today and a profound interest in the successful development of each fraternal country and the community as a whole.

This was again convincingly demonstrated by the meetings held in the Crimea in July-August 1980 between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of fraternal parties and countries--Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, the GDR, Laos and Mongolia. Examining the results of the Crimea meetings, the CPSU Central Committee placed a high assessment on their significance for deepening the fraternal states' collaboration in all spheres and fully approved the work done by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Together with the Soviet-Vietnamese summit talks held in Moscow in early July, these meetings have become a major new stage in the cause of consolidating the socialist community.

At present the efforts of the socialist countries' peoples are aimed at successfully completing the current 5-year plan targets and creating a firm foundation for fruitful work in the next 5-year period. In the course of the Crimea meetings a broad exchange of information took place on topical tasks which are the center of the fraternal parties' attention. The state of and prospects for the Soviet Union's bilateral relations with the socialist countries were discussed in detail. These relations are strengthening the deepening with every year.

It is planned to take significant steps to further extend the fraternal states' equal, mutually advantageous economic cooperation in the coming years. Here particular attention will be devoted to the effectiveness of national economic ties and to increasing the role of specialization and production sharing on the basis of coordinated long-term programs. These ties will be a mighty stimulus to the development of the community countries' economy and will promote the development of the people's well-being and the implementation of plans to create the material and technical base of socialism and communism.

Following the great Lenin's precepts, the socialist countries consistently implement a peace peace-loving foreign policy. This year's Crimea meetings, like the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in the Polish capital earlier, have weightily confirmed that the socialist countries attach paramount importance to the interests of maintaining and consolidating peace and asserting the right of all peoples to free and independent development. Their efforts are now aimed at advancing the relaxation of tension, giving it new life, ensuring a real shift away from the arms race toward disarmament and seeking a just political settlement of conflict situations.

While implementing a peace-loving course, the socialist states resolutely rebuff imperialism's aggressive intrigues. By their actions the United States and other NATO countries, with the intention of violating the established approximate equality of military forces and obtaining superiority over the socialist community, are exacerbating the international situation, which remains complex. The partnership between the reactionary forces of imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists, who dream of implementing their great-power chauvinist designs, serves to whip up tension in the world. But nobody can deflect the socialist community countries from their chosen course or talk to them from a position of strength.

The key problem of our day is that of limiting and ending the arms race and disarmament. The participants in the Crimea meetings again declared that the community countries advocate the continuation and deepening of the political dialogue between states belonging to different social systems. No problems exist in Europe, Asia or elsewhere in the world that the socialist states would not be prepared to settle at the conference table.

Fundamental significance is attached to the recent major Soviet initiatives aimed at strengthening European security. A positive response from the West and readiness on its part for military detente would open up the path to a real limitation of the arms race and would stimulate the elaboration and implementation of more far-reaching measures in this direction.

The socialist community countries have reasserted their constructive approach to the forthcoming Madrid meeting, believing that the main efforts at the meeting must be focused on coordinating practical steps in the implementation of the provisions of all sections of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. Particularly great significance would be attached to the reaching of agreement on convening an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament.

The Crimea meetings confirmed the socialist countries' solidarity with the Afghan April revolution and stressed the importance of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the path to which is outlined in the Afghan Government's well-known proposals. Concern was expressed at the complication of the situation in Southeast Asia. It was noted in this connection that the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability cannot fail to meet with energetic support from the fraternal socialist countries.

The results of the Crimea meetings constitute a weighty new contribution to further deepening cooperation between the community states and to strengthening their joint struggle for peace, security and social progress. They meet with the unanimous approval of Soviet people, the working people of the other fraternal countries and the world progressive public.

'Detente, International Cooperation'

LD281011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Fraternal Alliance"]

[Text] The consolidation of the ties linking the socialist countries in a unified community, the all-round development and intensification of the Soviet Union's relations with the fraternal countries are a subject of constant attention and concern for the CPSU which is preparing for its 26th congress. The CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum assigned the Central Committee Politburo the task of unswervingly continuing the course of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses aimed in particular at the all-round consolidation of the socialist states' fraternal alliance.

The meetings in the Crimea in July and August between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the fraternal parties and states of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, the GDR, Laos, and Mongolia were a graphic example of the implementation of this course. Together with the Soviet-Vietnamese summit talks held in Moscow, the Crimean meetings of 1980 were a major new stage in the consolidation of the socialist community. That is how our party's Central Committee defined their results, rating highly the significance of these meetings for the consolidation of the socialist states' collaboration in all spheres and fully approving the work done by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

"The regular meetings, both multilateral and bilateral," the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th party congress noted, "enable us to consult on all major problems which arise, to share our joys and sorrows, as they say, and to outline together the paths of our further advancement."

The traditional summit meetings in the Crimea, which have been held since 1971 occupy an important place in the harmonious mechanism of the fraternal countries' cooperation. As in previous years, in the Crimea great attention was again paid to the further expansion of equitable, mutually advantageous economic cooperation among the socialist states. The outgoing 5-year plan has been unprecedentedly rich in economic projects jointly realized by CEMA countries. Rich experience has been accumulated which will be used on the friendship construction sites of the eighties.

The main avenue in the development of our economic cooperation is the enhancement of the effectiveness of national economic ties. This is promoted by the intensification of production specialization and sharing on the basis of coordinated long-term programs. As is well known, the Soviet Union and its European CEMA partners have signed such programs in accordance with the decisions of previous years' Crimean meetings.

The 1980 Crimean meetings will undoubtedly improve the standard of coordination of the socialist states' foreign policies. These meetings detailed the specific goals toward whose attainment our coordinated efforts should be aimed.

The international atmosphere remains complex. Disrupting the military equilibrium prevailing in the world and achieving military superiority over the socialist community--that is the goal of the United States and its NATO allies, which have embarked on open partnership with Beijing hegemonism. Defending detente, continuing and enhancing specific businesslike political dialogue, settling problems and conflict situations at the conference table--that is the socialist states' principled position.

The Crimean meetings, like the May conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee, reaffirmed that it is possible to put an end to the arms race. They assessed highly the major new initiatives of the Soviet Union, which have suggested initiating talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe in organic conjunction with the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons. Specific proposals taking into account the West's position were advanced by the Soviet Union at the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The West's positive response and its readiness for military detente would open the way to real limitation of the arms race. Attempts to shake the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism, however, as life has already proved repeatedly, are doomed to failure.

Representatives of the states which took part in the all-European conference are to meet soon in Madrid. The socialist countries confirm their constructive approach to the forthcoming Madrid meeting. In the Spanish capital practical steps should be coordinated for implementing all sections of the Final Act. It is particularly important to attain agreement concerning the holding of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament suggested by the Warsaw Pact states.

The socialist countries are again raising their voice of solidarity with the April revolution in Afghanistan, a voice of protest against the counterrevolutionary intervention organized by international imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists using Pakistan. The interests of improving the world political climate require the political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan, the path to which was outlined in the well-known proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The socialist community countries are not concealing their concern at the complication of the situation in Southeast Asia. Threats are issuing increasingly frequently from Beijing again to "teach a lesson" to those who do not give in to blackmail and pressure. Provocations are increasing on the borders of the Indochinese countries. Those taking part in the 1980 Crimean meeting vigorously supported the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and which accord with the interests of all countries of the region.

There are no problems in Europe, Asia, or other parts of the world which the socialist countries would not be prepared to settle at the conference table, the Crimean meetings stressed.
The socialist community is doing everything incumbent on it, despite all the intrigues of the enemies of peace, to ensure that the eighties advance the cause of detente and international cooperation.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF CEMA STATES EXAMINED

LD271425 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Yuriy Sinyakov commentary under the rubric "From Congress to Congress: Peace Program in Action": "Alliance of Equal Partners"]

[Text] The mutual bond of the fraternal countries is deepening in all directions: in foreign policy, in businesslike cooperation and in solving tasks of socialist and communist building. An important step in the development of these links are the Crimean meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries, which have become a good and firm tradition.

During the Crimean conversations paramount attention has been devoted to cooperation among the socialist states. Our account today is about this cooperation.

...A building on Kalininskiy Prospekt in Moscow houses the headquarters of CEMA, the headquarters of the socialist community. Diverse information pours into it from three continents: on fulfillment of 5-year plans, on the building of international projects, on joint tests of new equipment.

The socialist community has embarked on the eighties, having secured positions as the most dynamic economic force in the world and having been transformed into a monolithic group of states with a progressive economic structure. Only one-tenth of the earth's population lives in these states, but almost every third ton of steel produced in the world is smelted there, and approximately as many apartments are built there as in the countries of the Common Market and the United States combined.

Such lofty economic achievements are conditioned by the successes of the coordinated peace policy being pursued by the countries of the socialist community. Their joint struggle for detente creates favorable conditions for people's creative labor.

The socialist countries' peace initiatives are no short-term campaign. They form a broad, farsighted and realistic program.

Within the channel of this program there are also coordinated plans for the overall boosting of the economy and of the well-being of the peoples of the socialist states.

Approximately 10 years ago the concept of "socialist integration" entered our political vocabulary. This is now a living, practical matter. Under the banner of integration, plants are being erected, pipelines laid, and terrestrial and space expeditions set up. Integration is the "higher mathematics" course of cooperation, the effective use of the enormous and still not fully revealed advantages of socialism.

Acting in concert for the common good and relying on mutual support, the socialist states, in the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, are finding the correct solution to questions which, under the conditions of capitalism, prove insoluble. And it is no mere chance that it is the CEMA countries that have proved to be the only industrially developed zone of the world to have escaped the severe blows which the energy crisis is inflicting on the capitalist economy.

The approach to the fuel problem in the capitalist and socialist worlds are diametrically opposed. The Western states' approach is by exploitation of the natural resources of "Third World" countries, unrestrained inflation of prices, heated skirmishes for raw materials, in which any methods are used--from political blackmail to military intervention.

Within the framework of CEMA, fuel and energy problems are solved in line with the principles of proletarian internationalism. The Soviet Union's fuel and energy complex plays a big role. The other CEMA member countries satisfy their import requirements for bituminous coal by 60 percent, for petroleum products by 75 percent and for petroleum by almost 80 percent, by means of supplies from the USSR. And here Soviet oil costs the CEMA partners approximately 40 percent less than on the world market.

In comparison with the preceding 5-year plan, supplies of Soviet fuel to the CEMA partners in the present plan (1976-1980) will increase by 50 percent from 0.5 to 0.8 billion tons of coal fuel. In the next 5-year plan they will reach almost 1 billion tons.

This does not mean that there are no problems in the development of energy as indeed in other spheres of the world socialist economy.

But even under these conditions the socialist community countries are not seeking a way out of the situation that has developed by means of risky naval expeditions to the shores of the oil-producing states and they are not elaborating "quick reaction" plans in connection with a possible crisis situation.

The peace policy being pursued by the socialist community springs from the right of all peoples to use their own countries' riches for their own benefit. The socialist countries are not building their prosperity by exploiting natural resources on the territory of others but are counting on their own resources, on the advantages of a planned socialist system of management and on a well thought-out strategy for providing the national economies with fuel and raw materials.

In the CEMA building today three words can be heard possibly more often than others: long-term targeted programs. In the eighties they are called on to ensure the requirements of the fraternal countries in such vitally important sectors of the economy as energy and machine building, agriculture and transport, production of foodstuffs and industrial goods.

A program--this is always the key to a problem as a whole. It brooks no limited measures. This means that for every problem all questions must be solved relating to finance, provision of necessary materials and labor resources, organization of new production units or modernization of those already in operation and economic terms of cooperation.

The fundamental novelty of the "energy program"--one of five targeted programs planned to 1990--lies not in the quantitative but in the qualitative aspects of cooperation. It advances primarily the problems of the rational and economic use of resources in short supply and the inclusion in the economic turnover of low-calorie types of fuel.

The program's main emphasis is on building atomic power stations and developing nuclear power. The total capacity of the atomic power stations which are planned to be erected in the European CEMA countries (except the USSR) and in Cuba will amount to approximately 37 million kilowatts by 1990. In other words it will increase tenfold in comparison with the indicators for the past decade.

In order to ensure the timely startup of new AES's on schedule as planned, eight countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and also Yugoslavia--have signed a special agreement on specialization and coproduction, and also on reciprocal deliveries of equipment for AES's until 1990. The implementation of this, the biggest agreement within the framework of CEMA, is based on leading technology developed by the Soviet Union--a pioneer in the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

One new integration site today is in the western Ukraine, in Khmelnitskaya AES, with a capacity of 4 million kilowatts, is being jointly constructed by four countries--Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The proportion of the electricity to be received by each state when the construction project is completed will be in direct proportion to that country's contribution to the construction of the nuclear station.

The Khmelnitskaya AES carries on the relay baton of joint construction projects launched in the USSR since the 25th CPSU Congress.

...The Friendship [Druzhba] oil pipeline, the Peace [Mir] power system, the Fraternity [Bratstvo] gas pipeline. The names of the first integration projects expressed the meaning of the new type of economic relations. For the first time the concepts "oil" and "friendship" were placed side by side.

Today the socialist countries' power industry has become a kind of testing range where new forms of economic collaboration are tried out. It was in this sector of the economy that the major international construction project--the Soyuz gas pipeline--emerged. The main pipeline, nearly 3,000 km long, was constructed on the USSR's territory, involving national construction detachments and machinery from a number of European CEMA countries. The socialist community countries shared their efforts equally, allocated resources and coordinated startup schedules--in a word, did everything to ensure that the "gas river" reached the consumers in good time and supplied the European CEMA countries with the fuel they lacked to the necessary extent.

The plants which CEMA constructs in various corners of the socialist world are advantageous to all the fraternal countries. They are intended to strengthen the economic might of the entire socialist community. The significance of these construction projects in the cause of the people's spiritual rapprochement is also great. Joint labor engenders very strong comradeship and mutual support.

The history of economic relations has never before known such a family of nations, such associations of states, in which the partners are fully equal and in which the more developed countries have an interest in bringing the others up to the level of the leaders.

YERSHOV CHIDES 'SENSATION-SEEKING' OLYMPIC REPORTS

LD280857 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 34, 22 Aug 80 pp 26-27

[Yu. Yershov article under the rubric "Sport": "On Doping and the Wind..."]

[Text] A fair amount of time has already elapsed since the farewell salvos of the Olypmic firework display sounded over Luzhniki but the world's press continues to publish comments by competitors and spectators at the games, pointing out the warm reception they received and the magnificent organization of this sports festival. At the farewell press conference in the main press center V. Popov, first deputy chairman of the Olympic Games Organizing Committee, warmly thanked journalists for conveying the spirit of the Olympiad to millions and millions of people. Media workers maintained contact with their editorial offices every hour and every minute, informing readers, listeners and viewers of the details of the keen competition taking place in the Olympic arenas.

But there were also journalists who sought to cast a shadow over the Moscow games and to poison their friendly atmosphere. London's THE FINANCIAL TIMES, for example, wrote: "The Soviet authorities are drafting servicemen and secret police by the thousand.... Theoretically this is for the protection and safety of the athletes and the visitors.... The truth of the matter is that it is in order to prevent the slightest contact between visitors to the games and ordinary Soviet citizens." Many other bourgeois mass media sang the same tune. But all these independent, if they may be described as such, newspapers somehow forgot to inform their readers that increased security measures were prescribed by the Olympic committee following the tragic incident in Munich in 1972. They did not say a word about the measures taken in this regard in Montreal, where all Olympic installations were checked with mine detectors and walls, floors and interiors were x-rayed.

These publications could not find room for the opinion of an expert--FRG Minister of the Interior G. Baum. All the measures taken by Moscow, he said, are consistent with modern ideas on the maintenance or order during such major events. Nor were the inhabitants of the Olympic village put out by the security. Finnish pentathlete Jussi Pelli said: "The excellent order creates a quiet atmosphere despite the bustle you get at all Olympics. In my meetings with security men, whether in the village or in the Olympic arenas, in the canteen or at the bus stop, I found them to be obliging, courteous and ready to help. I like this."

The security service annoyed sensation-seeking bourgeois journalists precisely because, doing the job it is supposed to do it maintained exemplary order in the capital of the USSR, curbing the escapades of adventure-seekers like the Italian E. Franconi, who suddenly took it into his head to stage an indecent show in Red Square--a place held sacred by Soviet people. Of course the antics of this champion of "homosexual freedom" were not sensationalized in serious newspapers. The U.S. UPI agency, which issued a report that five Afghan athletes asked the U.S. Embassy in Moscow for political asylum, also failed to concoct a sensation. The false report did not even get off the ground.

Having waited in vain for the appearance of suitable material for a major political sensation outside the sports facilities the advocates of the Olypmic boycott began looking for it in the stadiums, swimming pools and gymnasiums. The sensation-makers' main target was the judges. The successes of Soviet athletes gave the bourgeois hack-writers no peace and they lost no time in taking it out on the judges, alleging that they were biased and had used unfair means to help Soviet athletes to win gold medals.

But the truth of the matter is that one can only laugh at the headline which appeared in the West German newspaper BILD: "Gates opened wide to enable javelin to travel farther." An obvious allusion to the victory of the Soviet javelin thrower Daynis Kula, who was allegedly assisted by...a draft created in the Luzhniki stadium. BILD's flight of fancy really does break all records....

Track and field, gymnastics and watersports judges all came in for it. And of course all the cases of "unconscientious" judging were "uncovered" by the sham custodians of objectivity when Soviet Olympians were winning the gold. President of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) Adrian Paulen told a press conference that he personally and the IAAF leaders were bewildered by reports by a number of mass media organs of incompetent judging in certain track and field events. For the IAAF, A. Paulen went on, protests lodged in accordance with the established procedure and not someone's subjective observations, assumptions and guesswork or photographs taken by correspondents can be the only basis for a reconsideration of the judging. We are highly satisfied with the work of the judges at the competitions of the 22d Olympic Games, A. Paulen said, since just 2 protests were lodged in the entire period, compared with 15 in Montreal and even more in other games. But A. Paulen's words were absent from the reports of the advocates of the boycott.

Attempts were also made to slander the Moscow Olympiad from another angle. Thus, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG hastened to assure its readers that Soviet female gymnasts are using chemical agents in order to inhibit their growth. Other newspapers suspected Soviet track and field athletes and weightlifters of taking dope: Their performances were just too fantastic. But here is a comment by an official--chairman of the IOC medical committee Prince (Aleksandr de Merod)--on this score: "These games were among the cleanest ever as regards doping." Some 1645 dope tests were carried out during the Olympics, (De Merod) said, and not one of them proved positive.

The Indian journalist (Masud ali-Khan) was right when he suggested to (De Merod) that he give pressmen a medical test to see if they were infected with anti-Olympic bacilli. This might well have yielded positive results. After all (Tilo Bade), London correspondent of SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, wrote: "A number of serious British correspondents, including the Moscow representative of the time, claimed in their newspapers that other British journalists had been 'instructed' by their editors or their newspaper's owners '"to see only what is bad and to file corresponding dispatches."' But however hard certain unconscientious journalists tried to play down the importance of the Moscow Olympics the games went down as perhaps the most vivid page in the history of the modern Olympic movement and were a genuine festival for Soviet people and visitors to our country.

DISSIDENT URGES WEST TO ADOPT TOUGH STAND IN MADRID

AU270933 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Rimimi, August 27, ANSA--Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovskiy has urged the West to get tough with Moscow for the Soviet Government's failure to respect the final document signed in Helsinki at the end of the first Conference on European Cooperation and Security.

The authoritative spokesman for dissidents within and outside the Soviet Union delivered his statement on repression in his country during a press conference held in this Adriatic resort town in connection with the meeting for friendship among peoples underway here.

After levelling charges against the Soviet Union, Bukovskiy accused the Western powers of softness in their dealings with Moscow.

"In Helsinki the Soviet Union committed itself to guaranteeing freedom of thought and the free circulation of ideas. This commitment has not been maintained. The Western countries must now hand Moscow an ultimatum", Bukovskiy declared.

He went on to explain that a proposition along these lines has been sent by the leading representatives of Soviets in exile to the Governments of the United States and West Germany along with appeals to judge the Helsinki accords null and void if Soviet dissidents imprisoned for seeking to verify the application of these accords are not immediately released.

Bukovskiy also argued that a case against the Soviet Union built on the Helsinki agreements could bring up for fresh debate the entire issue of Eastern European national borders as mapped out at the end of the Second World War.

Bukovskiy said that, at present, at least 40 million people in the Soviet Union attend church regularly and 50 million listen to foreign radio broadcasts, those which have been jammed since the onset of the work stoppages in Poland earlier this month.

Over the next ten years, the exiled dissident confidently predicted, the dissident movement will undergo "rapid growth" and disorders and revolts in a number of the Soviet republics can be expected.

Bukovskiy, who is now 38, spent a total of 16 years in and out of Soviet work camps and psychiatric hospitals before leaping to public attention when he was exchanged for the secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, Luis Corvalan, four years ago.

The dissident also disclosed that earlier in the day he had signed an appeal for the release of the Russian Orthodox priest, Gleb Yakunin, the founder of the Christian Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights in the Soviet Union who is now standing trial in Moscow on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation".

ALTERED RELATIONSHIP WITH LATIN AMERICAN OIL PRODUCERS VIEWED

LD280833 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by A. Baryshev: "Washington and Latin American Oil"]

[Text] When, 9 years ago James Aikens, U.S. State Department energy expert at the time, was told that there was an estimated 700 billion barrels of oil along the banks of Venezuela's Orinoco River he exclaimed: "It must be ours!" These few words uttered by Aikens graphically reflected the essence of Washington's Latin American oil policy which it had pursued from the moment the first petroleum borehole appeared south of the Rio Grande.

Right up until the seventies the Latin American countries were the main U.S. oil suppliers. But in the first half of the seventies the reasoning at American oil business headquarters changed as follows: The seas of oil hidden beneath Latin America are not bottomless. They must be preserved, and they are nearby. We must get the valuable raw material from other, more remote, parts while we can.

So the United States set about bringing oil mainly from Near East states, Iran and Nigeria. But not for long. After the well-known actions of the Arab oil-producing countries in 1973-1974 and particularly in connection with the present Iranian events, when it became clear that the plans for unimpeded plundering of Near East oil resources were totally futile, the United States once again began to worry about sure access to sources of oil in Latin America. It was prompted by other circumstances as well.

First, the prospecting figures relating to oil deposits, particularly in Venezuela and Mexico, indicate that they are considerably larger than was previously thought. Second, the depletion of American fuel resources. Forced to economize, Washington again decided to pump oil out of Latin America more intensively.

However it now proved much more difficult to quench its oil thirst here than 10 years ago. Whereas in the past it was merely a matter of keeping rival imperialist predators away from the tasty dish, now the Latin Americans, formerly just passive observers of the skirmish among the oil magnates lusting after their resources, have themselves joined in the active struggle to possess that which should belong to them by law--above all their own oil.

In Venezuela this struggle began with the 1958 government decision not to grant new concessions to foreign oil companies. Then a law was passed in 1975 raising by 60 percent the tax on foreign oil companies' revenue. That same year the nationalization of the gas industry was followed by the nationalization of American, British and other oil monopolies' enterprises and, subsequently, the Venezuelan state company "Petroleos Venezolanos" was set up. It became the leading company in this industrial sector providing the bulk of the country's income.

As distinct from Venezuela, Mexico joined the front rank of oil-producing countries only comparatively recently when it became known that its potential reserves were 200 billion barrels. In this connection, Washington's eyes immediately turned to the neighboring republic. Washington began to court Mexico with increased vigor.

The CIA prepared a special report on the prospects of oil extraction in the country. The National Security Council presented the White House with a detailed "President Memorandum 41 containing recommendations on the development of American-Mexican relations motivated by the fact that a sharp increase in imports of Mexican oil would allow the United States to relax its dependence on supplies of this raw material from the troubled Near East and undermine the position of the OPEC countries (Mexico is not a member of the organization--A. Baryshev).

On the practical plane this meant attempts by Washington, using economic and political pressure and the country's trade dependence on American markets and massive foreign debt, to make the Mexicans sign a long-term agreement on oil supplies with the United States on terms advantageous to the latter. However, the changed situation on the world energy market strengthened the Mexicans' position. For the first time in many decades they found they held strong cards in their eternal "poker game" with their northern neighbor.

Now Mexico intends to strictly control the development of its fields and is in no hurry to adapt the development of its oil industry to the needs of the American market. That is why--although even now the United States accounts for 90 percent of Mexican oil exports--Mexico is seeking new markets. Agreements have already been concluded on oil supplies with Spain, France, Brazil, Sweden, Canada and Japan. Mexican President J. Lopez Portillo bluntly stated that Mexico's oil resources must above all guarantee its independence.

The economic situation, favorable for oil-producing countries, enables Mexico and other Latin American countries possessing oil deposits, to change the former one-sided nature of their relations with the United States. More and more often they are acting in a united front with other oil-producing development countries which share their interests. And today, after a break of 10 years, Washington's gaze has again fallen on Latin American oil and it is unhappy to learn that it can acquire the oil only on the basis of agreements taking into account both sides' interests and observing the principles of mutually advantageous and equitable cooperation.

FORMER ENVOY TOON SEES INCREASING U.S. SUPPORT FOR PRC

LD272252 Moscow TASS in English 2234 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 27 August, TASS--The former ambassador of the U.S. in the Soviet Union, Malcolm Toon, spoke at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on the question of Washington's approach to relations with China and the Soviet Union.

He pointed out that from the very outstart he had advocated the process of normalization of relations between the United States and China and continued to favour a "tough" approach to the Soviet Union, but nevertheless expressed concern at Washington's one-sided orientation towards Beijing.

The former ambassador stressed that the administration was making plans to sell some weapons systems to China which was certain to cause even greater tension in U.S.-Soviet relations. He said that the United States was getting bogged down in the policy the outcome of which, in his opinion, was impossible to predict.

The White House has now departed far from the policy of "equal approach" in working out the political course with regard to China and the Soviet Union, the policy which it had earlier proclaimed. According to Malcolm Toon, the administration assigned priority to the development and expansion of relations with China in any sphere--political, economic and military. As an example Malcolm Toon mentioned that China had been granted the Most-Favoured-Nation treatment in trade, while the Soviet Union had been denied that, and referred to brisker trade with Beijing, and the shrinkage of trade relations with the Soviet Union.

CHINA

RUMORED 'RESHUFFLE' IN CHINESE HIERARCHY, HUA RESIGNATION VIEWED

LD262136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1754 GMT 26 Aug 80

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Aleksandr Fedonin and Igor Charikov]

[Text] According to reports from Beijing a session of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National Peoples Congress has ended there. According to AP, the main attention was devoted to the question of cadres policy. The draft decisions prepared by the session will be presented for discussion by the National Peoples Congress which begins work on Sunday, 30 August. In the opinion of observers a routine reshuffle of the highest echelons of power in China will take place at the congress. For example, the AP correspondent writes that in Beijing it is now being said openly that Hua Guofeng will resign as prime minister, retaining only the post of chairman of the CCP Central Committee. His successor is being named as Zhao Ziyang, who is reputedly a supporter of Deng Xiaoping.

This reshuffle is being carried out under the slogan of "struggle against factionalism, which is a malicious tumor which might burst at any moment if it is not operated upon--no matter how painful the operation might be." These words were spoken by Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council. It is a question of changes which will reflect the existing balance of power of the Beijing Olympus. And this balance is moving in favor of the supporters of Deng who form the so-called group of pragmatists. At the same time, one should not underestimate the influence of those who came to the fore during the Cultural Revolution and on whom Hua Guofeng relies.

In a word, the power struggle in the Beijing hierarchy promises to become fierce.

VISIT OF BRITISH FLEET TO SHANGHAI EXAMINED

OW271202 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Preparations are being made at Shanghai's military port in eastern China to greet the visit to China by a British fleet composed of three destroyers--The (Ardent), the (Conventry) and the (Juno). These three military vessels belong to a British task fleet which has been patrolling the Far East since May. In this connection, station observer Petrov pointed out that this would be the first visit to a Chinese port by British military ships in 30 years. Beijing considers the entry into Chinese territorial waters by British ships, which are acting as gendarmes, to be a friendly act. It was said that the visit would not only encourage Chinese military circles but cheer Chinese political circles.

It is well known that about 700 Chinese naval officers and experts will go aboard the British ships to inspect them. The British Fleet Commander Rear Admiral [name indistinct] said: Whatever the Chinese military officers want to see, we will let them see.

The Chinese Armed Forces are very much interested in purchasing weapons from the United Kingdom. Therefore, some people have said the visit of the British fleet to China is conducive to negotiations.

If we take note of the fact that the British Conservative Government has rashly urged the U.S. Carter administration to play irresponsible tricks that influence the fate of the world, then we cannot be surprised by the British Conservative Government's active help to the Beijing leaders in realizing their plan for world hegemony.

KHARKOV: NEW S. KOREAN PRESIDENT TO SERVE U.S. INTERESTS

LD271300 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes: Thus, the final act of the presidential elections farce was staged in Seoul today. The leader of the military junta, Chon Tu-hwan, who hurriedly changed the general's uniform for a civilian suit, was declared a new president of South Korea. It is difficult to invent a more clumsy manoeuvre than the one effected in Seoul following the promises coming from Washington to liberalise the Seoul regime.

The ten months that have passed since the assassination of Dictator Pak have been notable for stormy events in Korea's South indicating population's sharp discontent with the arbitrariness and violence reigning in the country. The discontent reached its height during the people's uprising in Kwangju which was drowned in blood by the South Korean military that acted in close connection with their U.S. patrons. It was exactly the U.S. General John Wickham that at the most tense moment declined the unsurrectionists' appeal for mediation and threw the select South Korean divisions that were under his command into the suppression of the uprising.

General Chon Tu-hwan, on whom prior to (?those) tragic events Washington counted as a new "strong man" in Seoul, was the immediate director of doing away with the uprising in Kwangju.

General Chon is a representative of the most reactionary circles of the Seoul military, whose entire career is connected with the discharge of punitive functions. When in command of the South Korean expeditionary troops in Vietnam during the U.S. aggression, Chon meted out mass reprisals. In the post of the chief of the South Korean secret political police, he was notable for no lesser atrocities.

It was not fortuitous that the former dictator Pak doted upon his devoted follower Chon. To the present presidential armchair Chon has come by literally removing his colleagues--the military. It was he who in December last year, having placed himself at the head of the counter-coup in Seoul, arrested and put behind the bars a group of higher-than-himself military officers. Having declared martial law throughout the territory of South Korea shortly after that, General Chon virtually assumed the entire power. Having assumed the presidential office now, he became a new dictator whose ambitions stretch, perhaps, still farther than those of his late patron Pak.

Washington would like to present things in such a way as if the present presidential "elections" in Seoul proceeded not to an American scenario. But who will believe that? The Pentagon regards South Korea first of all in the light of U.S. military-strategic interests. The latter-day South Korean dictator is prepared to serve those interests faithfully. Washington prefers passing it over in silence that the elementary human rights are being trampled so unceremoniously in the name of that in South Korea.

U.S. EFFORTS TO ENCOURAGE JAPANESE MILITARIZATION VIEWED

LD271244 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 27 Aug 80

["Instigation to Militarisation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 27 Aug, TASS--Reginald Bartholomew, director of politico-military affairs, U.S. State Department, who stopped over in Tokyo on his way from Beijing, stated here at a meeting with the leaders of the national Defense Agency of Japan that the Chinese leaders are interested in Japan having a greater military potential and stronger "Self-Defence Forces".

R. Bartholomew said that during his talks in Beijing Chinese officials asked Washington to increase pressure on Tokyo to make it intensify its efforts to increase its military might. Bartholomew stressed that this is the common wish of the Ministry of Defence and the Foreign Ministry of China.

It is not for the first time that the Beijing leaders issue such calls to make Japan step up its militarisation. The newspaper MAINICHI recalls that during the recent visit to China by Nakasone, a prominent leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, now a cabinet member, the Chinese leaders unceremoniously "advised" Tokyo to build up its armed forces and to double its arms spending.

Beijing's present calls indicate, the newspaper says, that the Chinese leaders seek the United States' cooperation in this matter as one of the elements of its anti-Soviet strategy.

TSVETOV SCORES REMARKS ON CONSTITUTION BY JAPANESE OFFICIAL

OW280537 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Testifying before the lower house legal affairs committee today, Justice Minister Seisuke Okuno urged that Japan should have an independent constitution by abrogating Article 9 of the present Constitution. In this regard, Moscow Radio's Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov has filed the following report:

As is evident from Justice Minister Okuno's statement, the Japanese ruling circles apparently feel that the drive for abolishing the peace constitution is nearing its goal and it is now time to make the final push in this regard. Since he testified against the present Constitution in his capacity as a cabinet member and a member of the Diet, his testimony has caused concern. This is because all state ministers and Diet members are obligated by Article 99 of the Japanese Constitution to respect and defend the Constitution, and, particularly by nature of his position, the justice minister is supposed to lead all others in defending the nation's basic law.

Since the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] is not sure whether it will be able to maintain its present numerical advantage in the Diet in the next elections. It is now trying to insure that the move toward militarization would be irreversible. This explains why the LDP is quickly escalating its efforts to revise the Constitution and convert Japan into a big military power.

The proposed constitutional revision is not merely a domestic issue involving Japan alone. If Article 9 of the Constitution is eliminated while the Japanese ruling circles maintain an outright anti-Soviet stand, Japan's neighbors will naturally feel that the situation has become potentially more explosive. Accordingly, they will be compelled to take necessary measures to defend themselves. In the atmosphere of distrust that will result from the abrogation of the constitutional clause renouncing war, it will become far more difficult for Japan to settle its various important international political and economic issues.

Justice Minister Okuno's statement before the lower house legal affairs committee may be compared to the sound of the bell the umpire rings when the runners begin the final lap. But politics is not a track competition. Justice Minister Okuno and others who are advocating a revision of the peace constitution to convert Japan into a militarist state may as well ponder the possibility that this bell sound will become a death knell.

OVCHINNIKOV VIEWS ITO VISIT TO BEIJING

LD261509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 5

[V. Ovchinnikov "Rejoinder": "Clear Excess of Zeal"]

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Ito is setting off on a foreign trip during which he is to visit the Chinese capital, among others. It is quite natural that KYODO's correspondent in Beijing should ask the [PRC] Foreign Ministry to set forth the Chinese side's attitude toward the upcoming talks.

However, the interview he obtained from Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong has caused if not a ruckus, then at any rate discomfiture in Tokyo official circles. The statements of this high-ranking official indicate that Beijing is interested least of all in the problems of bilateral relations between China and Japan. What must be brought to the fore is another issue, Han Nianlong asserts. Japan, he says, "should exert pressure on the Soviet Union embracing politics, the economy, trade and all other spheres." Then there came a very specific call: for a revised attitude toward Japanese-Soviet cooperation in opening up Siberia's natural wealth.

The troublemaker from the diplomatic department clearly showed an excess of zeal here: After all, the long-term and large-scale deals between the two neighboring countries are certainly no less advantageous to Japan than they are to the Soviet Union. It is not surprising that, according to KYODO once again, this time reporting from Tokyo, the Japanese Foreign Ministry has stated that during his visit to Beijing Ito will not discuss issues relating to the Soviet Union.

IMPERIALISTS SUPPLYING CHEMICAL WEAPONS TO AFGHAN GANGS

LD280926 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 27 Aug, TASS--"Chemical weapons are used against the people"--this is the headline under which the newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES published an article which exposes the use of most barbarous means of warfare in an undeclared war against the Afghan people and its government.

The newspaper writes that the leaders of imperialist countries of the West have gone over to the discussion of how to increase the scale of weapons and ammunition supplies to Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs. Imperialists resort to any means to step up the campaign of terror against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Not only conventional, but also chemical weapons are used against Democratic Afghanistan and its people. The samples of such weapons were displayed for foreign newsmen and diplomats to see at an exhibition organized in Kabul last week.

The chemical weapons bear the marking "Made in the USA". Samples of British-and Chinese-made weapons seized from the bandits were also shown at the exhibition.

Recalling the recent statement of the Afghan Government the newspaper writes that the responsibility for provocations and subversive activities carried out by the hirelings of the counter-revolution rests with U.S. imperialism and its allies.

OFFICIAL PRAISES 'SELFLESS' SOVIET ASSISTANCE

LD272140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The Soviet Union has rendered and is continuing to render great and selfless aid to Afghanistan, a TASS correspondent was told by the head of a delegation of party workers from Afghanistan, (Momand) Niaz Mohammad. He gave the interview in Ashkhabad, where a delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has arrived to study questions of planning economic and cultural development for the republic. Niaz Mohammad said that the Afghan people have begun to resolve important national economic problems. The consumer cooperatives set up in the country unite approximately 60 percent of the peasants. Large credits had been earmarked for them. The Soviet Union had sent sowing material, powerful agricultural machines and mineral fertilizers.

IVANOV: 'BLACK SCHEMES' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN FAILING

LD271037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 4

[V. Ivanov article: "Export of Violence"]

[Text] The Washington and Beijing propaganda machine is making Herculean efforts to get the anti-Afghan campaign rolling faster. The reason for this is clear. The undeclared war unleashed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] is having no success.

Of course, it cannot be denied that under cover of the slanderous outcry about the so-called threat to the West allegedly created by the USSR's actions in Afghanistan U.S. imperialism has stepped up its military presence in the Indian Ocean region on an unprecedented scale, which has seriously aggravated the international situation.

However, the main aims of the armed intervention against Afghanistan have not been achieved. It has not been possible to eliminate the progressive regime. It has not been possible to turn Afghanistan into an anti-Soviet military bridgehead.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Third Plenum, held last month in Kabul, had every reason to note that the process of the consolidation of patriotic and democratic forces is successfully under way in the country. The plans for the country's economic development are being implemented; the people's education and public health systems are expanding; the state has guaranteed the inviolability of the Islamic religion and the freedom to perform religious rites; all peoples and tribes have been guaranteed the opportunity to live and work in freedom, observing their own customs and traditions.

What is taking place in Afghanistan today is a process of the consolidation of the foundations of the people's democratic power, which is strengthening not only in the cities, but also in the subprovinces and districts. The role of public organizations in the country's life is increasing.

The PDPA is implementing a course of eliminating cliquishness and factional activity, which impedes the unity of its ranks. The party is carrying out painstaking work to mobilize broad strata of the population to further implement democratic transformations. Implementation of the agrarian reform and the creation of cooperatives, state farms and machine and tractor stations continue.

In recent months the Afghan Army has carried out a number of successful operations to eliminate large bandit formations, which has helped stabilize the situation in the country.

Despite all imperialist propaganda's resistance, the truth about the situation in Afghanistan is gradually reaching the public of various countries. Even the Western press is beginning to feature articles whose authors state that the "news" about the situation in Afghanistan which fills the pages of bourgeois newspapers has nothing in common with Afghan reality. As an example, I would cite an article which appeared recently in Britain's THE SUNDAY TIMES under the characteristic headline "How They Feed Newsmen Seeking Information About Afghanistan" and written by P. Jacobson, who had recently returned from Afghanistan. "Rubbish," "wild rumors and blatant exaggerations" was how Jacobson described the material about Afghanistan printed by newspapers and broadcast by television in Western countries.

The Afghan revolution's enemies are furious. Of course! After all, their hopes of casting the young republic back into the past are crumbling. The DRA people are striking increasingly substantial blows against their opponents' criminal schemes.

American imperialist circles and the Chinese hegemonists are rushing about in a quest for new means of combating the strengthening revolution. Since the large bandit formations have been eliminated, the Basmak gangs sent in from abroad have switched to new tactics. They are now gambling mainly on terror. Carrying out instructions from outside, the bandits are trying to keep the population of certain provinces and districts in a state of permanent fear. They are trying to paralyze economic and production life by means of sabotage, explosions and arson. Violence against workers and peasants engaged in peaceful labor and the organization of terrorist acts against party and state personnel and cultural figures, especially teachers--that is today the main direction of the criminal activity of the gangs drilled in the "training centers" on the territory of Pakinstan and certain other countries and moved into Pakistan via passes and smugglers' paths.

Here are a few recent instances. A gang raided the (Naglu) power station in Kabul Province and carried off a group of workers and specialists, warning others, on pain of death, not to dare go to work. In some areas the counterrevolutionaries are circulating leaflets threatening workers in state institutions with death if they continue to work. In the populated point of (Dzharm) the bandits burned the local PDPA committee building and killed many residents, accusing them of loyalty to the government. The bandits are forcibly taking people off into the mountains, robbing the population and taking foodstuffs and clothing. [paragraph continues]

Roads have been mined in Paktia Province. About 100 head of cattle were stolen in an attack on the (Khadda) state farm (near Jalalabad). In Nimruz Province mines were planted in a dam. Near the Qandahar gates in Herat 25 stalls were burned. Totally innocent working people, especially peasants who have received land from the new power, are falling victim to the terror.

The terrorists are striking against schools with particular malice in an attempt to keep the population ignorant and captive to the dismal middle ages. Thus (Ibragim Dzheladdin), director of the Women's Lycee in Herat and a member of the PDPA, was kidnapped recently. The next morning his body was found on a road near the village of (Khouze Kabraz), bearing the marks of brutal torture. A note was pinned to the dead man's chest: "A traitor to the nation has been caught. The body must not be removed. The same thing awaits those who worked with him."

Stratification among the clergy is a characteristic feature of the present situation in Afghanistan. The DRA Government's policy is destroying the legend that Islam is in danger in Afghanistan. The country's first-ever conference of ulemas and the clergy, held in July, stated its full support for B. Karmal's government and the measures it is taking for the good of the Afghan people. More and more members of the clergy are beginning to go over to the positions of the people's power.

In response the counterrevolutionaries have extended the terror to mullahs who share the working people's stance. Some time ago in the city of Ghazni terrorists decapitated the mullah (Gulyam Siddik), who had called on believers to support the new power. Bandits recently tried to blow up the cathedral mosque and adjoining mausoleum. The people's militia prevented the destruction of the holy place. When the clergy and the believers learned of the attempt to blow up the mosque, they spontaneously gathered outside the governor's building to express their anger at the planned sabotage and to thank the authorities for saving the mosque.

More and more facts testify that the population is refusing to support those whom Western propaganda pompously calls "freedom fighters." The counterrevolutionaries are coming up against the population's reluctance to send their sons against the people's power. The raider detachments are becoming depleted. When, last month, a gang headed by (Abdulkhakim) (his nickname is (Mualleme Karai Suf) burst into the village of (Darai Dzhuvandun), it demanded that young people swell its ranks. There were no takers. The infuriated ringleader gave orders for the young men to be forcibly seized and carried off into the mountains.

A cruel death awaits soldiers of the Afghan People's Army when they fall into the bandits' hands. During a battle near (Asadabad) the counterrevolutionaries managed to capture a platoon of Afghan soldiers. The bandits brutally tortured them, then spent a long time defiling the dead bodies.

In this situation a considerable section of the Afghan working people is switching to a stance of active struggle against reaction's hirelings. Self-defense detachments are being set up in villages, especially in peasant cooperatives. More and more areas of the country are becoming closed to the bandits.

The black schemes of the Afghan revolution's enemies are failing. But this in no way means that imperialist reaction and the Chinese hegemonists, who are hand in hand with it, are abandoning their criminal plans. Just recently the world press reported that the United States has earmarked another $20 million for aid to Afghan "emigres" in Pakistan. Numerous centers to train the saboteurs sent into Afghanistan continue to operate on the territory of Pakistan a number of other countries.

Facts testifying that the gangs are armed with American, Chinese and West European weapons are multiplying. Here are recent examples. A gang that attacked Ghazni in July was armed with American-and British-made grenade launchers. [paragraph continues]

In fighting in Qandahar Province 10 Italian-made grenade launchers and also Egyptian ammunition were captured from the bandits. West German antitank grenades were captured during the rout of a gang in Herat. Chemical weapons continue to be used. There have recently been cases of their use in Ghazni and Herat, for instance.

The facts show that the armed aggression against Afghanistan is continuing. The export of violence against a people who have decided to become masters of their destiny is intensifying. No endeavors by Western propaganda can conceal those facts from people's eyes. Nor will they lift responsibility from those who are directing this criminal activity.

ZIAUL HAQ CALL FOR REFUGEE SUPPORT RIDICULED

LD272338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] London, 27 August (TASS)--President of Pakistan Ziaul Haq has called upon "foreign countries" to increase aid to the so-called "Afghan refugees" who are in his country's territory. As REUTER reports, in a speech given in Rawalpindi, Gen Ziaul Haq contended that such aid was of an "exclusively humane and peaceful nature" and was almost a duty of the world community.

The "philanthropic" general did not utter a word, however, about aid to those citizens of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan whom these "refugees" have made widows and orphans, whose houses they have burned down and whose cattle they have driven off over the border. The world press has frequently noted that it is under the guise of "refugees" that a counterrevolutionary rabble has entrenched to destroy the gains of the Afghan revolution and prevent the people of Afghanistan from building a new life.

A never-ending flow of arms and military equipment made in America, China, Britain and Egypt is streaming into these camps of agents of international reaction. Under the guidance of Pakistani and foreign instructors the cutthroats are undergoing special training. They are being dispatched into the territory of neighboring Afghanistan and then after carrying out sabotage they once more return to their bases in Pakistan.

Consequently the statements by the Pakistani leaders of their desire "peacefully to resolve the problems connected with the events around Afghanistan," and of their alleged noninvolvement in training the gangs sound extremely unconvincing. The false nature of such assertion by the Islamabad rulers was demonstrated by the fact that they immediately rejected the proposals of the DRA Government of 14 May on Pakistan, and Afghanistan and Iran. The military regime of Ziaul Haq has in fact rejected the only possible contacts and bilateral talks between the official representatives of Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The press has often indicated the real state of affairs by which the Pakistani regime is guided in unleashing an anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign and resorting to open aggression against the DRA. Pakistan is currying favor with the United States and other Western countries and is vowing "eternal friendship" with the Chinese hegemonists, counting on receiving from them and also from certain reactionary Arab regimes, new batches of weaponry and additional credits in order somehow to support the country's economy, which is in a state of deep crisis.

It is the logic of the betrayal of interests of the countries of this region that has led the present leaders of Islamabad to support the anti-Indian conspiracy, which is being hatched by Washington and Beijing, who do not wish to reconcile themselves with the independent and peace-loving policy of India. The Pakistan agents are earnestly stirring up disorder in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, and they are provoking clashes between the religious communities in other northern regions of India. Pakistan is granting its territory to detachments of separatists, who are active in the north east of India.

INDIAN SECRETARIAT WARNS OF 'INTERNATIONAL PLOT' AGAINST INDIA

LD271440 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 26 Aug, TASS--The bloody religious-communal clashes which recently flared up over considerable areas in northern India have been brought about by an international plot against the country's territorial integrity and sovereignty. This is stressed in a statement by the Central Secretariat of the Communist Party of India, distributed here.

The document stresses that responsible for the disorders in which hundreds of people perished are the chauvinist Hindu organization Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh, the pro-Pakistani party Jamiat-e-Eslami and other extremist Moslem groupings. The CPI Central Secretariat points out that all of them have links with the forces of international imperialism and reaction. It has been proved, in particular, that Jamiat-e-Eslami receives lavish financial aid from Pakistan and the reactionary circles of Saudi Arabia.

The statement points out that religious-communal clashes coincided with the intensification in India's northeast of the activity of the separatist forces among which Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh is particularly active, while in the northwest Jamiat-e-Eslami instigates the population of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir to fight for secession from the country.

Under these conditions the Communist Party urges India's democratic and patriotic forces to unite for the struggle against internal reaction and its foreign patrons. The statement stresses that time has come to put an end to the subversive activities by the organizations which kindle religious and communal strife in the country and threaten its democratic institutes.

INDIAN OFFICIAL CITED ON U.S.-PRC INTERFERENCE

LD271316 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Aug, TASS--M. Faruki, member of the Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, has urged the public to block Washington's and Beijing's machinations aimed at undermining India's unity. In his statement to the press published in the City of Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir State), the scene of recent anti-government actions provoked by the pro-Pakistani organization Jamiat-e-Eslami, M. Faruki stressed that the American-Chinese plans for aggravating tension in southern and southwestern Asia represent a threat to the security and territorial integrity of india and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Special services of the United States and China are grossly interfering, with active assistance from the Pakistani military regime, in the internal affairs of these countries by supporting the secessionist forces and internal reaction in India.

'ANTISOCIALIST ELEMENTS' AIM TO PUSH POLAND OFF PATH

LD271550 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1459 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] 27 Aug (TASS)--Wide-scale discussion of the materials of the PZPR Central Committee plenum held on 24 August, is currently taking place in PZPR party organizations. The communists and the working people of Poland are expressing the need to take effective measures aimed at overcoming difficulties experienced by the country at the present time and at restoring the normal rhythm of work and public life.

In an editorial devoted to the PZPR Central Committee plenum, TRYBUNA LUDU appeals for the safeguarding of the internal unity and the mobilization of the ranks of the PZPR so that these decisions can be implemented.

According to the Polish news agency PAP, in Gdansk and Szczecin voivodships a number of large enterprises have not as yet resumed work. This inflicts a considerable damage to the interests of the Polish people. Special government commissions continue their work in these areas of Poland.

The PAP agency notes: At the present time the main task is to undertake everything possible in order to reestablish a normal situation and working rhythm in the country. This in itself will make it possible to eliminate the existing difficulties.

A plenum of the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] was held in Warsaw at which measures were discussed arising from the situation in the country. The plenum freed J. Szydlak from the duties as chairman of the CRZZ and elected R. Jankowski to this post.

During this time the Polish public is paying attention to the increased antisocialist elements' subversive activity. For example, TRYBUNA LUDU, noting the efforts of society directed at the creation of a normal labor situation, writes that the antisocialist forces, regardless of the national interests and the opinions of the broadest social circles, are acting in quite another key.

Attention is drawn by the fact that the bourgeois media, practically ignoring the official speeches of the Polish leaders, are, in their publications on the events in Poland, orienting themselves on the speeches of those elements of opposition which are striving to arouse antistate and antisocialist feelings.

Western information media in many cases are carrying out a frankly instigatory function. The enemies of socialist Poland have even gone as far as publishing revanchist statements in a number of West German newspapers. They are putting foward demands for no less than a review of Poland's borders. An example of this is a statement by the West German newspaper NATIONAL UND SOLDATE ZEITUNG that "communist Poland deprived the German people of its eastern lands" and that "reconciliation" with Poland is possible only on the basis of the restoration of the rights of Germans in Poland which were lost as a result of World War II." The tendency to present matters as if the FRG has legitimate interests for thinking of the former "eastern lands" is apparent from reports in other papers. Thus, the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG wrote: "Evens in Danzig directly affect German and, of course, wider European interests."

It is noteworthy that the FRG's mass information media in their reports on Poland use not the Polish but the German names of the cities. All this bears witness to the fact that revanchist strivings with regard to Poland are still alive in certain FRG political circles.

Speculating on various objective and subjective difficulties which have arisen in the country, antisocialist elements are attempting to unite their efforts in order to push Poland off its chosen socialist road, the road which meets the fundamental interests of all Polish people.

The Polish people have attained great achievements in all spheres and are fully determined to multiply and defend them. At the PZPR Central Committee plenum it was stated clearly that no one has been given the right to force the country's destinies. As was stressed at the plenum, People's Poland can successfully advance in all spheres only by basing itself on the unshakeable foundation of the socialist system.

[Moscow World Service in English at 1800 GMT on 27 Aug 80 reports the following:

["In reports from Poland, at meetings of the Polish United Workers Party around the country, communists and other working people approved the decisions of the Central Committee meeting held last Sunday. They favor effective measures to overcome the difficulties and to normalize life.

["In the regions of Gdansk and Szczecin, where a number of major industrial facilities have yet to resume work, special government commissions are working.

["The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU denounces the subversive activity of anti-socialist elements who are trying to push the nation from its chosen path. The Soviet news agency TASS writes in view of the events in Poland that the Western media in many cases perform a function of incitement. In their coverage of the events they orient themselves to those opposition elements in Poland who are trying to incite antistate and antisocialist moods. At the same time, in the Federal German press, for example in the newspaper NATIONALE UND SOLDATEN ZEITUNG, there have appeared revenge-seeking pronnouncements and demands for a revision of Poland's frontiers.]

VARIATIONS TO ITEMS REGARDING POLISH SITUATION

Gierek Speech Comparison

A comparison of the item entitled "Further Coverage of Gierek 24 Aug Speech on Work Stoppages" published on page R 1 of the 26 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 August reveals the following variations:

Page F 1, paragraph one, line seven, PRAVDA reads ...decided to convene, in the very near future, the fifth central...

Page F 2, last paragraph, lines four and five, PRAVDA reads ...and joint actions. In spite of shortcomings and mistakes which have occurred for many reasons, our people have...

The version of Gierek's 24 August speech carried by PRAVDA is reproduced in the 26 August issues of IZVESTIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and TRUD.

Kornilov Variation

An examination of the four Moscow dailies for 26 August reveals that PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and TRUD--did not publish the item entitled "Kornilov Scores 'Distorting Mirror of Bourgeois Propaganda" carried on page F 4 of the 26 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Western Media Exploitation

A comparison of the item entitled "Western Media Exploit Poland's 'Temporary Difficulties'" published on page F 1 of the 27 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany at 1830 GMT on 27 August provides the following fills and corrections:

Paragraph one, lines one through three, Moscow Radio Peace and Progress at 1830 GMT broadcasts, ...topic of the bourgeois agencies, radio stations and newspapers, which embroider every fact with old wives' talks, insinuations and lies. This...

Same paragraph, lines 16 and 17, Moscow Radio Peace and Progress at 1830 GMT broadcasts, ...people, and therefore these problems can be solved and the mistakes can be rectified. It would be naive and foolish to see anything here which is in common with everyday occurrences in the capitalist world, which is shaken by crisis and popular uprisings, a world which gives the masses an answer like that given in the case of the U.S. city

Same paragraph, line 27, Moscow Radio Peace and Progress at 1830 GMT broadcasts, ...eightfold, and have overtaken the remainder of the world almost three times over.

Same paragraph, last line, Moscow Radio Peace and Progress at 1830 GMT broadcasts, ...crisis in the socialist economies.

IZVESTIYA NOTES PERSONNEL ACTIONS OF POLISH STATE COUNCIL

LD271417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Warsaw, TASS--PAP has reported that the Polish State Council has relieved E. Babiuch of his duties as chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers at his request. The duties of chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers have been entrusted to J. Pinkowski pending the decision of the republic's Sejm. The Polish State Council has appointed T. Grabski, H. Kisiel, and A. Kopec deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, relieving T. Pyka and T. Wrzaszczyk of these posts. J. Czyrek who has been elected a secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

GROMYKO GREETS NEW POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD261834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko has sent cordial congratulations to Jozef Czyrek on the occasion of his appointment to the high post of minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

Comrade Gromyko wished him great successes in his responsible work in the interests of the further development and deepening of the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries, the strengthening of the socialist community and the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CONGRATULATE CEAUSESCU, VERDET ON NATIONAL DAY

LD280937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 80 p 1

[Congratulatory cable sent by L. Brenhnev and A. Kosygin to Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu and Ilie Verdet on Romania's National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian Communit Party [RCP] secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

To Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Esteemed Comrades,

On the 36th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, we extend cordial congratulations and best wishes to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and all the fraternal Romanian people, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people. The rout by the Soviet Army of the fascist troops in Romania and the 23 August 1944 armed insurrection, carried out under the leadership of the Communist Party under conditions of the victorious offensive of Soviet troops, led to the Romanian people's liberation from the fascist yoke. That event marked the beginning of the anti-imperialist people's revolution and the start of radical political and socioeconomic changes in the country. The working people in Romania, headed by communists and relying on close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, have laid the foundations of socialism in a short historical period and are currently implementing the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress, which set new guidelines for the construction of the developed socialist society. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government, unflinchingly following the policy of strengthening the unity and cohesion of countries belonging to the socialist community and their international cooperation, consistently advocate the development and consolidation of comprehensive friendly relations with the Socialist Republic of Romania. The continuous expansion of cooperation between socialist countries in the political, economic, defense and other fields as well as the activity of their common organizations--the Warsaw Pact and CEMA--reliably serve the cause of peace and progress. A telling proof of this fact is the concrete and constructive program of measures aimed at eliminating hotbeds of tension and dangerous trends in the international life for all peoples, a program included in documents of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warasw Pact countries which took place in May 1980.

On this memorable day, we wish you and the fraternal Romanian people new successes in socialist construction and we express the trust that the continuous development of relations of friendship and manysided cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the basis of principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism accords with the interests of the peoples in our countries, of the socialist community and of the cause of peace and socialism.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev and A. Kosygin

SCHMIDT, NORDLI COMMENTS ON ARMS TALKS REPORTED

LD262122 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 26 Aug, TASS--Speaking at a press conference in connection with the end of the Norwegian-West German meeting in Bonn, the chancellor of the FRG, Helmut Schmidt, and Prime Minister Odvar Nordli of Norway expressed themselves in favor of the activisation of the negotiations between the USSR and the USA on the question of limitation of both strategic offensive armaments and medium-range nuclear-missile weapons.

"The Soviet Union," Chancellor Schmidt said, "reafirms its readiness for negotiations with the West on the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles weapons. Stressing that it is ready to act in the spirit of its proposals in that field, put forward during the recent Soviet-West German summit talks, the USSR signals its serious readiness for such negotiations".

At the same time Helmut Schmidt and Odvar Nordli spoke of their support for the Brussels decisions of NATO on the production and deployment in a number of West European states of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PLISSONNIER ARRIVES IN KHABAROVSK

SK271130 Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, and his wife and son arrived in Khabarovsk today for a brief visit. Welcoming him at the airport were Vladimir Ilich Stepanov, secretary of the Khabarovsk Kraykom, and other responsible officials.

In the afternoon Gaston Plissonnier was received by Aleksey Klementyevich Chernyy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the kraykom. Kraykom secretaries were present during the conversation between Comrades Chernyy and Plissonnier. Afterward the French guests were taken on a tour of the kray capital, laid a wreath at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin at Lenin Square and visited Slavy Square, the monument to heroes of the civil war in the Far East, the monument to Yerofey Khabarov and the museum of regional studies. Plissonnier and those accompanying him were welcomed with cordiality and hospitality everywhere.

SPANISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES 23 AUG

LD280919 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Aug 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation of Spanish Transport Workers"]

[Text] A delegation of the Spanish workers commissions' Transport and Communications Trade Union Federation headed by Federation General Secretary Beneto Barrera San Miguel arrived in the Soviet Union on 23 August at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Motor Transport and Highway Workers.

During their stay in our country the members of the Spanish delegation will visit Moscow, Volgograd and Tbilisi, meet with trade union activists and economic leaders, visit motor transport enterprises and familiarize themselves with historical and cultural sights.

PDRY STATEMENT ON U.S. MILITARY BUILD UP CITED

LD272138 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Statement by the Government of the PDRY"--TASS headline]

[Text] Aden, 27 August, TASS--Democratic Yemen expresses serious concern over the plotting of imperialism and Zionism against Arab countries. The danger of such plotting has increased after the signing of the traitorous Camp David agreements among the USA, Israel and the Egyptian regime, agreements, the purpose of which is to strengthen the positions of imperialism in the region and liquidate the national cause of Arabs, above all the Arab people of Palestine. This is said in a statement of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, circulated here today.

Attempts are also being made to provoke a conflict between the two Yemeni states in order to prevent the progressive development and unity of the Yemeni people.

At the same time, the statement goes on, the region is now witnessing a dangerous build-up of American military presence through the concentration of U.S. naval forces in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea and enlargement of the American military base on Diego Garcia Island. A dangerous political situation has arisen in the region as a result of the conclusion of agreements between the USA, Oman and Somalia, agreements under which the United States has not an opportunity of establishing military bases in the territories of these countries and using them for purposes of aggression.

All this is part of an extensive imperialist plan, the purpose of which is to increase American presence in the region, to place water approaches to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf under control by American imperialism, to create conditions for a direct armed intervention in the region with a view to suppressing its people, liquidating their independence and sovereignty, exploiting their natural resources and depriving them of the right to follow the road of independent social development they have chosen.

Democratic Yemen, the statement says, "consistently and resolutely sides with the Arab Palestinian people who are fighting under the leadership of the PLO against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for the realisation of their legitimate right to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent state. We support the struggle of the Omani people under the leadership of the National Front for the Liberation of Oman, the struggle of the Egyptian people against As-Sadat's capitulatory regime, for the right to play a worthy role in repelling imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the ranks of the Arab national liberation movement. We resolutely support the efforts of socialist Ethiopia to achieve the progressive aims of the Ethiopian revolution. Democratic Yemen is working for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and seeks stability and security in the area of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. We are seriously concerned by imperialist military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Arabian and the Red Seas, the establishment of American military bases here and the granting of military privileges to the USA by Oman and Somalia." "We believe that the build-up of American military presence in the region represents a danger to peace and security of all states in the region. Tension in the Middle East, especially on the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf, as well as in the Horn of Africa has been sharply aggravated as a result of such actions by imperialism."

The countries and peoples of the region, the statement says, are faced with a constant danger of imperialist interference in their internal affairs for purposes of exploitation of their natural wealth and violation of their sovereignty and stability. Democratic Yemen, the statement says, "urges the peoples of the region and all the peace forces of the world to act in a united front in order to remove the danger threatening the independence, sovereignty and national choice of the states in this region, to thwart the criminal plans of imperialism. Democratic Yemen urges the League of Arab States, non-aligned countries and the United Nations to take measures to avert the threat to the peoples of the region. We call on them to discharge their duty in maintaining peace and removing the cadres of tension in this region of the world."

ETHIOPIAN-SYRIAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

LD272303 Moscow TASS in English 2237 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 Aug, TASS--Ethiopia and Syria resolutely denounce the creation of imperialist military bases in the Indian Ocean and in the Horn of Africa, and demand their complete liquidation. This was stressed in a joint communique, distributed here, on the completion of the official visit to Syria by Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle Giorgis. The document stresses that the escalation of the U.S. naval might in the Indian Ocean poses a serious threat to the security and stability of the states and peoples in the region, flagrant interference in their domestic affairs. The sides stressed the importance of preserving the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea as a peace zone.

The communique points out that Ethiopia and Syria are unanimous that imperialism is pursuing a policy of destabilizing the progressive governments in Africa and the Middle East, while the Ethiopian and Syrian governments are the target of this policy.

Dwelling on the situation in the Middle East, the sides rejected all partial and separate agreements, primarily the Camp David deal which was concluded by Israel and Egypt under the U.S. aegis. They expressed conviction that a just and durable peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through a full and unconditional Israeli troop withdrawal from all the occupied Arab lands and recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and creation of an independent state of its own.

The sides unmasked the imperialist designs aimed at splitting African and Arab peoples. They expressed determination to develop relations for the benefit of the two fraternal peoples on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of state borders and non-interference in domestic affairs of one another. With this aim in view Ethiopia and Syria decided to establish diplomatic relations at the embassy level.

Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle Giorgis said here that both countries take a common stand in respect to the aggressive course by U.S. imperialism and the establishment of American military bases in Somalia and Oman. The minister said that Washington's policy is a result of the United States defeat in Ethiopia and Iran. Its essence is undermining of the progressive peace-loving states in the region.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRESS CONFERENCE NOTES 14TH ANNIVERSARY OF NAMIBIAN STRUGGLE

LD261407 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Luanda, 26 Aug, TASS--A press conference organized by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the beginning of armed struggle of the Namibian people against the racist regime of South Africa was held here today.

SWAPO Executive Administrative Secretary Moses Garoeb who spoke at the press conference said that no amount of efforts taken by the racists could break the determination of the Namibian people to win freedom and independence.

He said that at the same time SWAPO was prepared to start negotiations with the Pretoria regime in order to put an end to the occupation of its country.

He pointed out that SWAPO was addressing all those who could influence the racist regime in order to make it agree to cooperation with the United Nations to attain a speedy implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution on Namibia.

Moses Garoeb went on to say that if South Africa failed to make the move the people of Namibia would step up armed struggle against the racist regime of Pretoria.

Moses Garoeb expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community, to international organizations, frontline states and the progressive forces of the world for their assistance to and support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people against the racist regime of South Africa waged under the guidance of its vanguard--the South-West Africa People's Organization.

KULIK COMMENTS ON ANTI-TANZANIAN PROPAGANDA BY WEST

LD261344 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 26 Aug 80

["Calumniators Against Tanzania"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug, TASS--TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

On the threshold of parliamentary and presidential elections scheduled in Tanzania for October this year, the bourgeois press in the West launched a malicious campaign of slanderous attacks on the socialist-orientation course which has been chosen by the people of that East African republic. The BBC and the West's other means of mass misinformation, presenting, on the basis of tendentiously selected facts, a distorted picture of Tanzania's political and socio-economic development, draw a deliberately wrong conclusion that the country allegedly found itself on the verge of economic and financial collapse as a result of the policy of orientation towards socialism.

Meanwhile one can say with full confidence that everything positive that has been achieved by the Tanzanians in the development of their country has become possible precisely due to the realization of the famous Arusha declaration which was adopted 13 years ago and which proclaimed the building of with [as received] self-reliance as being the main aim of the transformations in Tanzania.

The establishment of the state and cooperative sectors in the economy, which seriously pressed back previously omnipotent foreign capital, became pivot of the transformations in Tanzania. After the adoption of the Arusha declaration the development of the state sector has made it possible to increase employment in industry 2.5 times over, and to more than treble the value of its output.

Is not this a success for the country which proclaimed the establishment of national industry as one of the principal goals of its economic development!

Ninety percent of rural population or 13.5 million people are settled in the so-called Ujamaa villages which must function on the principle of the producing cooperatives. Previously a lion's share of the agricultural export commodities of Tanzania was produced by foreign companies and by farmers from among European settlers whereas now 70-80 percent of the export currency revenues is ensured by the products grown by the Ujamaa peasants. Schools and medical aid stations have been built there with the assistance of the state. Tanzania has become the first country in Africa to effect such a mass reorganization of rural life.

In the light of such facts it becomes perfectly evident what makes the Western calumniators talk of a ruin in Tanzania. They simply pine for those times when the Tanzanian economy was in the hands of foreign companies. They dread the magnestic force of Tanzania's successes for the other young states of Africa which are well aware that the capitalist way of development promises them nothing but a neocolonialist bondage.

Of course, like any developing state, Tanzania has its difficulties and problems. However, their real causes are diametrically opposite to those given by "experts" from the BBC. The Tanzanian economy which is still closely connected with the world capitalist market cannot but experience the consequences of inflation and other crisis phenomena which are observed in the capitalist world. The growth of prices of oil and oil products has had a negative effect on the country's economic position.

Tanzania also has to pay considerably more for the manufactures made by the capitalist countries. At the same time the decline in the prices of agricultural raw materials considerably reduces Tanzania's incomes from their export.

The policy which the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development pursue with regard to that country also plays a considerable role in complicating the economic situation. Thus, the British monthly NEW AFRICAN described that policy as a serious economic hindrance to Tanzania and as a trap which binds it hand and foot.

The Tanzanian Government issues a resolute rebuff to the imperialist propaganda calumnies and is stating that no attacks by the Western press will make the people of Tanzania swerve off their chosen road of building genuine socialism with self-reliance.

GOLUBEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TANZANIA, ZAMBIA

LD261451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] On 21 August a CPSU delegation headed by V.N. Golubev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, left for Tanzania at the invitation of the Revolutionary Party (CMM) Central Committee.

The delegation will also visit Zambia at the invitation of the United National Independence Party Central Committee.

OAU PANEL ENDS DISCUSSIONS ON ETHIOPIA-SOMALIA FRICTION

LD261007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from A. Nikanorov "World Today" roundup: "Work Completed"]

[Text] In Laos, the Nigerian capital, the OAU committee for the settlement of the Somali-Ethiopian conflict has completed its work.

According to AFP, the session participants confirmed Ethiopia's sovereignty over the Province of Hararge and advanced a number of recommendations for "resolving Somali-Ethiopian differences". They include in particular respect for the states' territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and settling of disputed issues by peaceful talks. The session participants drew attention to one of the OAU's basic principles, which demands respect for the state borders in existence when African countries receive independence.

COPWE AID CALLS ON WOMEN, YOUNG PEOPLE TO SUPPORT REVOLUTION

LD261011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from A. Nikanorov "World Today" roundup: "Reliable Support"]

[Text] Women and young people of Ethiopia are called on to play an important role in implementing the aims and tasks of the Ethiopian revolution, among which the main one is building a new socialist society in the country, declared Lemma Gutema, member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] and the commission's Addis Ababa representative.

Addressing the newly elected leadership of the capital's association of women and young people, Lemma Gutema stressed the need for it to be guided in it's activity by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, to be a reliable support for the COPWE and, in the future, for the party of the working people of Ethiopia itself.

GROMYKO, SAO TOME FOREIGN MINISTER EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD211003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and Maria Amorim, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Sao Tome and Principe, have exchanged telegrams on the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The telegrams express the confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principle will successfully develop for the benefit of the two countries' people.

BREZHNEV ARRIVAL, ACTIVITIES IN KAZAKHSTAN REPORTED

LD271402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev arrived in Alma-Ata today. He will take part in the festivities for the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

At the airport, Comrade Brezhnev was cordially welcomed by Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; Imashev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the republic; Ashimov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other leaders of the republic. Comrade Brezhnev was also met by heads of delegations from Moscow, Leningrad and the union republics who have arrived for the jubilee festivities--members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Grishin, Romanov, and Shcherbitskiy; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Aliyev, Masherov, Rashidov, Solomentsev and Shevardnadze; first secretaries of the union republics CP central committees Comrades Bodyul, Voss, Usubaliyev, Rasulov, Demirchyan, Gapurov and Vayno; Barkauskas, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR; and other comrades. Among those meeting him were: Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, and Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

At the airport and on the way to the city, Comrade Brezhnev was warmly welcomed by the people of Alma-Ata.

Activities of Officials

LD281026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] A report from Alma-Ata: A magnificent monument to the founder of the Communist Party and creator of the Soviet state Vladimir Ilich Lenin has been erected in the center of the capital of Kazakhstan. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet visited there today. Together with him were Comrades Grishin, Kunayev, Romanov, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Masherov, Radshidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze; first secretaries of central committees of communist parties of union and a number of autonomous republics; leaders of the Communist Party and Government of Kazakhstan; others taking part in the forthcoming jubilee session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Comrade Brezhnev laid flowers at the foot of the monument. Flowers were also laid by participants in the jubilee session. They honored with a minute's silence the memory of the great leader. After that Comrade Brezhnev and other comrades visited the glory memorial which was erected in memory of the Soviet troops of various nationalities who heroically defended the capital of the socialist motherland, Moscow, in the years of the Great Patriotic War. They laid flowers at the memorial. Guards of honor were drawn up at the laying of flowers.

Today the delegation from Moscow, Leningrad, union republics and a number of autonomous republics which have arrived in Alma-Ata for the celebrations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan visited industrial enterprises of the city, went round the exhibition of national economic achievements of the republic. In the main pavilion the guests looked at exhibitions called "Our Motherland Is the USSR" and "Kazakh SSR Is 60 Years Old." In the animal husbandry pavilion they acquainted themselves with promising breeds of cattle, horses and sheep reared in Kazakhstan.

BANISHEV REVIEWS KUNAYEV BOOK ON KAZAKHSTAN

LD270947 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 August 1980 publishes on pages 2-3 under the headline "Our Path Is a Leninist One! The publication of Comrade D.A. Kunayev's Book 'Soviet Kazakhstan'" a 3,500-word review of S. Banishev, member of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, of the book "Soviet Kazakhstan" "Sovietskiy Kazakhstan"] by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, published in Alma-Ata, 1980, by the "Kazakhstan" Publishing House. Datelined Alma-Ata, the review describes Kunayev's account of the importance of the October Revolution for Kazakhstan, its place within the USSR, and the development of its economy and culture since the revolution. Noting that the role of the Kazakhstan CP and its "multifaceted activity" "pervades the entire book," and stating that Soviet Kazakhstan's "all-round prosperity" is "directly linked with the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev," Banishev says in conclusion: "The book 'Soviet Kazakhstan' is a valuable work of historical and demonstrative and practical significance. Profound in content and appealing in the form of its exposition, it will be a real aid to the party, soviet and economic aktiv and ideological workers and to a broad circle of readers and all those who by their constructive labor and vigorous public activity are waging a tireless struggle for the triumph of the ideals of communism."

KAZAKHSTAN OBKOM PLENUMS REPORTED

LD211525 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 August 1980 front-pages a 300-word KAZTAG report on a 13 August Alma-Atinskiy Obkom plenum which discussed tasks in further improving the efficiency of transport in the light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) and June (1980) plenums. A report was delivered by obkom First Secretary K.M. Aukhadiyev, and N.A. Nazarbayev, secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee also took part in the plenum.

KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 15 August carries on page 2 a 250-word KAZTAG report on a Turgayskiy Obkom plenum, date unspecified, which discussed the task of the party organization in improving the work of the further developing industry, transport and communications in the light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums. The plenum was addressed by obkom Secretary ZH. K. Zhamankulov, obkom Second Secretary G.N. Korotenko, and obkom First Secretary Ye. N. Auelbekov.

NEW RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE SCHOOL IN TADZHIKISTAN NOTED

LD260558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] A new VUZ in Tadzhikistan: A pedagogical institute of Russian language and literature has been set up in the capital of the republic. Five hundred young men and women are its students. Teachers will be trained here for Tadzhik schools.

The republic has set up its own system for studying the Russian language, an important means for the international [international] education of youth from kindergarten to the VUZ.

DUSHANBE CONFERENCE ADDRESSES LANGUAGE TEACHING

LD211001 [Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 14 August 1980 publishes on pages 2 and 3 under the headline "Improving the Quality of the People's Education" a 10,000-word TADZHIKTA report on a republic conference of people's education workers held in Dushanbe 12-13 August. It gives an account of the report delivered by D.P. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, "On the State of and Measures To Improve the People's Education in the Republic." Rasulov reportedly said, in part:

"Certain school leaders have relaxed their attention toward the teaching of the native language: Tadzhik in schools working through the medium of Tadzhik, Uzbek in those working in Uzbek, Russian in those working in Russian, Kirgiz in those working in Kirgiz and Turkmen in schools working through the medium of Turkmen. Yet language is a leading educational discipline and requires a serious attitude. That is why the greatest attention must be devoted to linguistic training of students, remembering that this determines the standard of literacy and general development and the success of education in all school subjects.

"Very great cognitive and educational significance is attached to the study of Russian in schools which teach via the Tadzhik, Uzbek, Kirgiz and Turkmen languages."

The report also includes an account of a speech delivered by M.A. Prokofyev, USSR minister of education, which includes the following passage:

"Soviet people are ardent patriots and revolutionary internationalists. The younger generation are being educated in this spirit. In the school education process and in multifaceted educational work, the education of schoolchildren in the spirit of the ideas of the fraternal friendship among our country's peoples and among the countries of the socialist camp and support for progressive people fighting for a better future in bourgeois countries is a most important element in the work of teacher and pupil collectives.

"In a non-Russian national school, the students study historical, literary and geographical materials characterizing the motherland as a whole, and at the same time they receive more detailed information about their own people. This is very important. This combination of the general and the particular enriches the young person's mind.

"Soviet education takes pride in the fact that students at national schools conscientiously study their native language and literature written in that language. That is one important facet of the education of an internationalist. A person detached from his national roots risks becoming a cosmopolitan. The desire of students studying in Russian to study the republic's native language should be encouraged.

"At the same time the problem of the Russian language as the language of inter-nation intercourse has arisen. The task is to ensure it is well studied on the basis of the principle of voluntary participation by all who so wish. It is necessary to do everything to improve assistance to teachers and students in mastering Lenin's language."

The report also covers speeches by other participants in the conference on various educational matters.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION ISSUES HARVEST FIGURES

LD272240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported on the progress of the harvest. By 25 August grain and pulse crops have been harvested on 53 percent of the area allotted to them; 84 percent of the harvest has been threshed. Specialists consider that the rate of harvesting, although it is increasing from day to day, could be higher. The reason for this is shortcomings in the organization of the harvest. At the same time the procurement of fodder is in progress. The plan for this has been fulfilled by 85 percent.

Further Details

LD272300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 25 August grain and leguminous crops have been harvested at kolkhozes and sovkhozes on more than 65 million hectares. This exceeds half of the area sown. A total of 84 percent of the gathered grain has been threshed. At present the focal point of harvesting work is being transferred to the eastern and northern rayons. Harvesting in Siberia and north Kazakhstan is in progress.

Having involved themselves in competition for a merited welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress, farmers are stepping up the sale of grain to the state. Over 3 million tons of grain has been poured into the country's elevators by workers of Krasnodarskiy Kray; over 2 million tons by Rostovskaya Oblast and over 1 million tons by Saratovskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts.

Reports From Republics

LD272258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The country's statistical service today reported on the progress of the agricultural harvest. By the middle of the third 10-day period in August, grain and pulse crops have been harvested on an area of more than 65 million hectares--that is 53 percent of all the crops sown. Bread grain has been threshed on 84 percent of the area harvested. Here is how the harvest is progressing in the individual republics:

Kazakhstan--Agricultural workers are completing the harvest on the tenth million hectare. Mechanizers who have arrived from other union republics to help are working alongside the local grain growers. In the south of Kazakhstan, the soil has already been plowed for the sowing of winter crops on 1 million hectares.

In the RSFSR the harvest has been completed on half the total area occupied by grain crops in the republic. In the Non-Chernozem Zone, large-scale flax pulling is taking place these days. The mechanizers of the Northern Caucasus and the Central Chernozem areas are harvesting millet and buckwheat.

In the Ukraine less than 2 million hectares of grain crops remain to be harvested. Here, as in many other republics, work is complicated by abundant rainfall.

In northern kolkhozes and sovkhozes winter sowing has begun. In Uzbekistan the harvest arrived for the cotton growers of the republic earlier than last year. Now the crops are being processed to remove foliage. This will allow machine harvesting to be conducted along a broad front. Another important operation is being completed in the republic: the harvest of corn. The local agricultural workers gather around 70 quintals of grain on average from every hectare.

The procurement of fodder is also taking place in the country and 61 percent of the plan for hay has been laid in. The plan for the procurement of haylage has been fulfilled by 92 percent. Silage making is growing at particularly rapid rates these days. A significant part of it is processed with special additives which raises the quality and allows the fodder to be kept for a prolonged period.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 27 AUGUST

LD280730 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 28 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Grain has been harvested in half of the RSFSR area. Mass harvesting is underway in Siberian and Transurals oblasts. In the Far East it has come into its final stage. First to finish harvesting here are the farmers of Khabarovskaya Kray. (0000 GMT)

In Volgograd cutting of early grains has been completed. Threshing is to be carried out on the last 150,000 hectares. A Volgograd elevator has dispatched by boats along the river over 70,000 tons of grain. (0030 GMT)

Turgayskaya Oblast elevators have taken in the harvest; 90 per cent of procured grain is of the top quality. (0100 GMT)

The harvest is moving towards the Western borders of the Altay virgin lands. Mass harvesting of cereals is under way in Rubtsovsk, Aley and Kulunda steppes, the main suppliers of strong and hard wheats. There are more than 3 million hectares of wheat in Altayskiy Kray, and this year the farmers intend to sell 1.5 million tons of strong and hard wheat to the state. (0130 GMT)

Grain harvesting has started in the southern part of Omskaya Oblast where almost 2.5 million hectares are planted to wheat. About 20,000 combine harvesters and reaping machines are in the fields. So far Uzbekistan farmers have reaped 800,000 tons of corn. (0700 GMT)

Machine operators of the country are bringing in the harvest in the difficult conditions of bad weather. Rainfalls are particularly obstructive in the Soviet Baltic republics, Belorussia and almost the entire Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. During the last week, grain was harvested in the union on about 10 million hectares. On about 9 million hectares the crop has been threshed as well. In the eastern parts of the Soviet Union the buckwheat and millet harvest is still in progress. Harvesting of corn has begun, with especially good crops reported in Uzbekistan. At the same time, sowing of winter crops has started on an area of 5.3 million heactares, over 50 percent of which has been sown during the last week. In Smolenskaya, Ivanovskaya, Gorkovskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Vladimirskaya oblasts the rate of sowing is, however, very slow. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture deems it urgent that the ploughing be speeded up. (1100 GMT)

The harvest is in full swing on the fields of the Latvian Republic. Around 40 percent of the grain fields have already been cut. Elevators are receiving ripe grain around the clock. At the same time, the Latvian Ministry of Agriculture and a number of party rayon committees and rayon executive committees have not been able to ensure good organization of harvest work, taking into account the unfavorable weather. Efficiency of use of combines is considerably lowered due to lack of supply of devices for raising their versatility of movement. There are also cases of lack of coordination in the work of the leaders of automobile transportation at kolkhozes and sovkhozes for transporting grain. The decision recently adopted by the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has been put forward for the removal of these shortcomings. (1430 GMT)

At present harvesting of grains is in full swing on the vast expanses of the Kazakhstan virgin land fields. It is now being carried out by the machine operators of all northern oblasts of the republic. Some 112,000 combines, headers and much other equipment are taking part in the campaign. On the virgin land fields alone grain crops are to be harvested from an area of over 16 million hectares. To date the largest quantity of grains has been reaped in Kustanayskaya Oblast which is Kazakhstan's biggest oblast for the production of grain crops. Grains have been put in windrows already on 1.7 million hectares, i.e more than 40 percent of all fields. Harvesting in the virgin lands is proceeding in difficult conditions. From time to time rain halts the work. But here, too, the virginlanders have found a way out. At the Moskalevskiy Sovkhoze for instance the so-called migrating links of combines have been set up. This is a shock mobile detachment which in case of bad weather in one spot quickly transfers to those fields which have already dried a little. (1600 GMT)

On the sugar beet plantations of the Russian Federation the crop has been good. This crop in this year occupies 1.615 million hectares. An agreement has been concluded between the various transportation and farmers associations to ensure a speedy harvest. Within the season they will receive and process a total of 30 million tons of sugar beets, which is a third of all the production in the country. Nearly 3 million ton of sugar will be produced by Russian works. An all-Russian conference of agricultural workers, the sugar industry and transportation was held in Tambov today at which measures for ensuring timely harvesting, transportation and processing of sugar beet for 1980 were discussed. (1900 GMT)

KUSTANAYSKIY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

LD271219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 80 p 1

[Correspondent Ye. Zaytsev report under the rubric "Harvest Watch: Reportage with Commentary": "Links Augment Strength"]

[Excerpts] Kustanay, 23 August--Kustanayskaya Oblast farmers have to cut grain crops from 4.2 million hectares this year. Farms in all rayons are now bringing in the harvest. They began somewhat earlier than last year. Grain crops have already been harvested from more than 1 million hectares. The Ipatovskiy Rayon method of using equipment is helping the harmonious work. Some 785 mixed detachments have been formed in the oblast uniting about 5,000 harvesting and transportation links. Kustanayski Obkom Secretary G. Mitrofanenko comments on the progress of the harvest:

"Having embarked on their precongress drive the participants in the harvest toil are competing actively to achieve the highest labor productivity in the harvest and are making the maximum use of the machinery and tractor pool reserves. This is also helped by the widespread introduction of leading forms of organizing labor, primarily the Ipatov method, by people's increased skill, and by the remuneration of labor on the basis of unified work schedules [po yedinomu naryadu]. Incidentally, this year we have 600 links and 131 family links operating on a unified work-schedule basis. As a rule matters are going well where the machine operators are working under the new system.

However, it cannot be said that there is a precise rhythm to the harvesting process everywhere. Farms in rayons like Naurzumskiy and Kamyshninskiy, for instance, have not prepared all their combines for the harvest. The obkom has been obliged to take emergency steps. Some 2,400 machine operators have been sent here from industrial enterprises. Having repaired the units they have taken their places at the wheel. Incidentally, this year we did not call in a single combine harvester operator from other oblasts.

Unfortunately, matters are far more complicated with regard to transportation. The oblast's motor transportation links. Over half are using the multitrailer method of grain shipment. Some 700 truck trains have been organized and some 5,800 tractor trailers are being used in bringing in the harvest. Considerable forces have been mustered. But they are obviously inadequate for more productive work by the combines.

The threshing floors remain a "bottleneck." There are virtually no dumpers or scales on the farms to unload the transportation facilities available. The same thing applies to the elevators. Although the material and technical base of the oblast's grain reception enterprises has strengthened considerably in recent years, it is nevertheless no easy task to take in 200,000 tons of grain a day, dry 120,000 tons and unload 60,000 tons. The union and republic ministries of agriculture must accelerate the provision of kolkhoz and sovkhoz grain threshing floors with the corresponding mechanization facilities.

KAZAKHSTAN AGRICULTURAL MINISTER VIEWS VIRGIN LAND HARVEST

LD271217 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 1

[Correspondent V. Burenkov interview with Kazakh SSR Agriculture Minister M. Motoriko: "The Virgin Lands Start Harvesting"]

[Text] Many parts of Kazakhstan have already reported fulfillment of the plan for the delivery of grain from the new harvest. But the mass grain harvest in the virgin lands is yet to come. Our own correspondent V. Burenkov asked Kazakh SSR Minister of Agriculture M. Motoriko to discuss this year's fieldwork.

The Kazakhstan grain harvest is reaching its most crucial period. People are working with great enthusiasm. Dozens of combine operators have threshed 10,000 and more quintals of grain. On his SK-5 Niva combine Aleksandr Vakulin, machine operator at the Kapalskiy Sovkhoz in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast, has provided more than 15,000 quintals--52,000 since the beginning of the 5-year plan. This is 10 annual norms!

The harvesting and transportation detachments, strengthened by emissaries from industrial enterprises, acting as patrons, and by students and also working people at enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, are working smoothly.

This year farms in virgin land oblasts have to harvest over 16 million hectares of grain. The farms in these oblasts have prepared around 65,000 grain-harvesting combines, 52,000 reapers, 45,000 trucks and many other items of machinery and equipment. Measures have been taken to ensure the prompt completion of repairs and the preparation of mechanized centers for after harvest gleaning, weighing equipment and loading and unloading facilities. It is also planned to make sure harvesting units have the sealing facilities they require and complete sets of fittings for harvesting lodged and undersized grain and for work in difficult weather conditions.

The organization of harvesting and transportation complexes and detachments using over 50,000 grain-harvesting combines is virtually completed.

Further use will be made of progressive methods in the delivery of the virgin land harvest. This involves transferring the grain to intermediate containers--storage tanks--and using reversible trailers and tractor and truck trains. Mathematical economic methods, computers and dispatcher communication facilities will be used in organizing and directing transport and procurement work.

This year's harvest work has its peculiarities. We had expected the grain to ripen earlier this year. But at the end of summer the weather conditions are such that vegetation has been retarded in a number of rayons in Serero-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts. In Kustanayaskaya, Turgayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Karagandinskaya oblasts the grain is variable in terms of stand and yield. This requires a differentiated approach to the harvesting of each field and even individual sections.

Combine operators are being sent to virgin land sovkhozes and kolkhozes from industrial enterprises and educational establishments in the fraternal union republics. Extra transportation has been allocated to ensure the prompt delivery of the harvest. Harvesting equipment and transportation facilities are being moved around on a large scale. Farms are now basically ready for the harvest.

It must be said that preparation of equipment has taken place in a difficult situation as a result of unsatisfactory material and technical supplies and provision of farms with spare parts and materials. Farms' stock of knives, sections, cutter guards and many other parts are very low. As of 1 August the Tula combine plant owed Kazakh sovkhozes and kolkhozes 1,800 transmission gears and 13,000 cutter guards. The Taganrog combine plant failed to deliver 2,500 knives and 660 clutch plates. The agricultural parts plant in Simferopol had failed to supply 29,000 sections for ZHVN-6 reapers. Deliveries of many parts by the Krasnoyarsk combine plant were behind schedule.

Slow supplies have already caused graingrowers great difficulties. Farms in Uralskaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts have launched mass harvest work with 25 percent of the combines in the repair shops. Many combines are not yet ready for harvest work in Turgayskaya, Karagandinskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts.

The virgin land graingrowers' main task is to complete all equipment preparations as soon as possible, get all the combines and reapers into the fields and gather the entire harvest on time and without losses. By carrying out successful harvest work the workers, kolkhoz members, farm leaders and specialists and industrial enterprise working people will make a substantial contribution to competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

RSFSR DATA ON GRAIN HARVEST REPORTED

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[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of harvest work over the past week. Grain crops have been cut on an area of 38 million hectares. This is half the entire area allotted to them. A total of 82 percent of the cut grain crops have been threshed. Harvesting of other crops is now in progress in virtually every kray, oblast and autonomous republic of Russia. In the Non-Chernozem Zone mass flax-pulling has started. About 5 million hectares are occupied by winter crops on sovkhozes and kolkhozes.